The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

A FINE RICH STOCK OF JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, &c.,

Still remains to be closed out at

A. H. MILLER'S,

61 Washington-st., near State.

All goods shown with pleasure. Those desiring to buy cannot dispute our prices.

The auction sales will be resumed about the 1st of September, of which due notice will be given.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, AT ABOUT

HALF THE REGULAR PRICES

Now being closed out at the

BANKRUPT SALE,

Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.

Every article Warranted.

TAILORING.

OUR SELECTIONS OF WOOLENS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR ARE OPEN.

LINDSAY BROTHERS

TAILORS,

141 & 143 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

Receives Savings Deposits upon interest at 5 per cent, subject to the rules. Money loaned on Illinois Farms.

THOMAS B. BRYAN, former Prest. Fidelity Safe Depository. SAMUEL D. WARD, former City Comptroller. CHARLES P. BRYAN.

BRYAN, WARD & BRYAN,

Marine Bank Building, No. 154 Lake-st., corner LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL AND INVESTING AGENTS.

We also give special attention to the preparation and execution of WILLS, the administration of estates, investments in real estate (especially for non-residents), and to the execution of trusts, with counsel concerning these and kindred matters.

Citizens' Bank.

Creditors of this bank are requested to present their claims for payment to the Receiver.

T. C. WILLIAMS,

162 LaSalle-st., basement.

WE WILL BUY $25,000 OF

CITY CERTIFICATES

For cash. Choice Mortgage and COLLATERAL loans negotiated at SEVEN per cent.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

Bank Chamber of Commerce.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING Reduced 50 PER CT.

The Chicago Newspaper Union list of co-operative newspapers, heretofore charging $3.50 per line, has reduced its price to $1.75 PER LINE. This list embraces over 350 newspapers, located as follows: Illinois........105 | Iowa..........67 | Wis. and Minn. 30 Indiana........45 | Michigan.......69 | Nebraska, &c...41 and has a circulation of over 220,000 copies weekly. It will pay you to advertise in this list at these prices, even in dull times. Send for estimates and catalogues to

THE NEWSPAPER UNION,

114 Monroe-st., Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

15 Per Cent Discount

on all Garments ordered of us during July and August.

ELY & CO.,

ARTISTIC TAILORS,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

MUSICAL.



Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, devoted exclusively to information concerning band and orchestral requisites, and containing elegant engravings illustrating the latest and most approved styles of instruments now in use, both in Europe and America. Mailed free to any address.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

HATS.

SILK HATS,

Broadway Style now ready at

BREWSTER'S,

N. W. Cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

ELEVATOR BUCKETS, &c.

ELEVATOR BUCKETS, Grain Conveyers, Bushel Grain Scoops, Rubber and Leather Belting, Bolts, &c., &c., furnished to Millers, Brewers, and Warehousemen, by the

RIVET BUCKET CO.,

54 & 56 Franklin-st.,

At great reduction of former prices, and of the very best quality. Send for prices and descriptive lists.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.



At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

INDEX MAPS.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S

INDEXED MAPS.

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. William A. Wheeler at St. Albans, Vt.

He Likens the Present Contest to That of 1860.

The Same Leaders at the South, with Their Pliant Allies in the North.

With the Same Spirit Animating the Unholy Combination.

Great Enthusiasm Over the Nomination of Gov. Morgan in New York.

The Hon. S. M. Cullom at Decatur, Ill., and Dr. Hayes at Laporte, Ind.

That Perjury Charge Against Tilden Assuming Formidable Proportions.

Notes from Local Republican and Democratic Headquarters.

Carter H. Harrison Lifts Up His Voice Once More.

Republican Ward Meetings---Organizing Military Companies.

WHEELER.

SPEECH OF OUR NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT AT ST. ALBANS, VT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 25.—The Republican rally to-night was largely attended, but a heavy thunder-shower interfered somewhat with the original arrangements and the proposed illumination. The Hon. William A. Wheeler arrived by special train from the White Mountains at 4:15. On his arrival a salute was fired. At 9 p. m. he was serenaded by the St. Albans Brigade Band. Mr. Wheeler appeared on the balcony of the hotel and was greeted with tremendous cheers. He was introduced by Edward A. Smith, as one of the noblest statesmen of the Republic. Mr. Wheeler spoke as follows:

REPUBLICANS OF ST. ALBANS: You honor the cause of which I just now am a prominent representative. I was placed in nomination as the Republican nominee for Vice-President in the National Convention, by the action of the States of Vermont and Massachusetts. It is the greatest honor of my life that the Republicans of these States deem me sufficiently grounded in the New England faith to be one of the representatives of their ideas in the pending canvass. [Applause.] In the matter of my faith I trust they have made no mistake. [Applause.] I believe in New England: I believe in Plymouth Rock, for they are convertible terms. One of the most gifted of New England women has said that Plymouth Rock is no quartz. It is a perfect stone cut from the mountain without hands, and hands cannot prevent it from becoming a great mountain, filling the whole earth. Every church, every school-house, every town-house, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has Plymouth Rock for its foundation-stone. Wherever freedom aims a musket, or raises a standard, or sings a song, or makes a protest, there is Plymouth Rock. Freedom, the Church, the school-house, the town-house, these, my friends, form very

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I have often thought and often said that the Commonwealth of Vermont composes and illustrates the complete realization of the highest ideal of a republican form of government. Where else can you find such general intelligence, the result of your free, popular system of education where so much of fidelity and economy in the administration of State affairs, where so much respect for the civil rights of each and all the people, as in the State of Vermont? It is the mission of the Republican party to confer upon all the people of this country, in all the States and in all the Territories, the inestimable privileges which you in Vermont enjoy. It is a duty to which in this Centennial year of our nation we ought to address ourselves with renewed attention and fidelity.

THE ISSUES.

I have no purpose here to-night, my friends, to recall the memorable conflict through which this nation has passed, and which made American arms forever illustrious, but let us never forget the obligations resting upon us to secure the results of that great conflict for ourselves, and those who follow after us. And never, my friends, were these obligations more apparent and imperative than now. We are already engaged in another conflict with the opponents of the party which saved the nation, and which to-day protects its integrity and guards its honor. As in 1860, we are once more, my friends, face to face with an united South, with the Democratic party of the North as

ITS SUBSERVIENT AND PLIANT ALLY.

In every late slave State in the Union where the Confederate party is dominant, it claims and may receive 130 votes in the electoral college. It has complete control of the Lower House, and the balance of power in the Senate. There is not to-day in those late slave States any man holding a prominent position who was not identified in the great struggle against the Government. Not in the State of Kentucky can you find a man in any position whatever who was not engaged on the rebel side. This is the condition of the South to-day. I have sat for months during the last winter in Congress by the side of sixty-one men who a few years since were engaged in an attempt to break up the Government. Now I have heard those men defend the hellish attrocities of Libby, and Andersonville, and Salisbury. I have heard Lincoln maligned. I have heard defended the right of a Virginia Justice of the Peace to detain and open the mails of the United States. Can you tell me where is the difference in the spirit which twenty years ago led the Missouri Border Ruffians into Kansas and the massacre at Hamburg, where a regularly-organized militia company were first disarmed and then murdered in cold blood in order that the white race might assert their superiority? My official relations have called me during the past two or three years into the Southern States, and I tell you what I know, my friends, of the real feeling of the Southern people regarding the Reconstruction acts. They regard the amendments to the Constitution in reference to slavery and the laws for the protection of freedmen as the French Provinces did their cession to Prussia at the point of the bayonet. It is to the South, my friends, with this spirit, and with the Democratic party of the North as its pliant ally, that we are asked to turn over the Government of the United States, with all its powers of legislation, with all its machinery of taxation. No such proposition for audacity has its parallel in the history of the country. What is

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

Do you want to prove what the Democratic party of the North still is? Go to Washington, see fifty soldiers crippled in the service of the Union turned out of the House to make room for as many Rebel soldiers. This is the evidence of the spirit of the Northern Democracy. My friends, we confront the old issue. You must not underrate the strength of the South and its allies in the North. You ask me if it can be avoided? I tell you yes, it can be avoided in the old way, and in the old way only. You must not underrate the strength of this alliance. I have an abiding faith that the conscience of the nation will be sufficiently awakened to avert this great peril. Under the lead of the gallant Hayes, who periled his life on the field of battle,—a modest man, a plain man, a man who has evinced great ability in his administration of the affairs of the great State of Ohio,—under Hayes the Republican party will again achieve a new triumph. [Applause.]

What shall be your duty in this canvass? I tell you, freemen of Vermont, what I know: The Democrats are making great efforts to reduce the Republican majority in this State. Will you permit this, friends? [Voices, "No!" "No!"] The banner of Vermont was never yet trailed on the battle-field. Let your ballot protect the work so effectually begun by your bayonets at Gettysburg and on many a field of strife. As you value good government, as you value the sacrifices of the past, as you hope for the future, let your devotion to the cause of the Union be proved by your ballots on the first Tuesday of November next. May the star which never sets beam with new effulgence to light the other States to victory. [Great and prolonged applause.]

NEW YORK.

HOW GOV. MORGAN'S NOMINATION TAKES—GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR THE OLD WAR-GOVERNOR—THE REPUBLICANS BOUND TO SWEEP THE EMPIRE STATE—A GRAND RALLY IN SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The nomination of Morgan for Governor has produced intense enthusiasm here to-day, which was fitly emphasized in a mammoth Republican demonstration this afternoon and evening. An immense procession of Campaign Clubs and Hayes and Wheeler organizations, escorted by bands of music, from Albany and various adjacent towns, fully a mile in length, paraded the principal streets of Saratoga. A brilliant display of rockets, red lights, and illuminations traced the entire route of march. As the line passed the principal hotels on Broadway, the different clubs were greeted with loud cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, for their excellent marching and the handsome and gallant appearance they presented. Numerous private residences and boarding-houses were tastefully illuminated and decorated. At an immense mass-meeting held during the afternoon and early evening, the Hon. Martin I. Townsend made one of his characteristic speeches. Addresses were also made by Highland Garnett and other well-known speakers. The Republicans of this district are fully alive to the situation. They are full of enthusiasm and working hard, and the State can be sure that they will give a good account of themselves in November.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN HUDSON.

Dispatch to New York Times.

HUDSON, Aug. 23.—Upon the reception of the news of the nomination of the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan for the office of Governor, great enthusiasm was manifested in this city. The newly-organized club, called the Red, White, and Blues, made an imposing street-parade, many dwellings were illuminated, and a salute was fired. The nomination gives great satisfaction here.

GREAT SATISFACTION MANIFESTED IN OHIO—NEW YORK SURE FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Dispatch to New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The nomination of Gov. Morgan is received with extreme satisfaction here. His purity of character and his great ability, as illustrated by his distinguished public services, have secured him the admiration of the people of Ohio, and in the estimation of our leading Republicans designate him as preeminently the man for this national emergency. His nomination will greatly reinforce the Republican cause in the West, and is regarded as making sure New York for Hayes and Wheeler in November.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York Times, Aug. 24.

The reception of the news in this city of ex-Gov. Morgan's nomination by the Republican Convention at Saratoga, created great enthusiasm, and as soon as it became generally known, it was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. The Tammany-Hall politicians were taken utterly by surprise, and many of them were heard to remark during the evening that the fight would now certainly be a hard one, and it would be indeed lucky for Tilden if he did not lose the State. At the various hotels, principally the Fifth Avenue, crowds were collected earnestly discussing the work of the Convention and the chances of the Republican party in the coming campaign. It was generally conceded that Gov. Morgan was the best choice that could have been made. The Tammanyites, who were present in large numbers, when spoken to concerning the nomination shook their heads and said they would have been better satisfied had either of the other candidates been successful. At the Union League Club the greatest satisfaction was expressed as soon as it became known that Gov. Morgan had been successful, and all agreed in predicting sure defeat for the Democratic party in the coming contest. At the other clubs the nomination provoked much discussion, but, as elsewhere, the general opinion seemed to prevail that the Convention had done its work well, and had selected the only man who could with a certainty carry the State in November next. At the rooms of the Republican National Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the news was received with enthusiasm, and many prominent Republicans called in during the evening to express their great gratification at the result. Early in the evening Postmaster General Tyner and the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who had just arrived in the city, called and expressed their pleasure at Gov. Morgan's nomination. The general opinion seems to be, when the nomination of Mr. Rogers was made known, that the ticket was as strong a one as could well have been made, it being urged for Gov. Morgan that he would add strength to the Presidential ticket in this State.

THE FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

The feeling in Brooklyn last night was one of extreme satisfaction, and the universal expression of opinion everywhere among Republicans was that the nomination of Edwin D. Morgan as the candidate for Governor secured beyond doubt the electoral vote to Hayes and Wheeler. Shortly after 6 o'clock, when the announcement was made by telegraph that Gov. Morgan was nominated, flags were displayed from the windows of the headquarters of the War Veterans' Union Club, and there were general rejoicings and hearty congratulations everywhere when two or more Republicans chanced to meet; and this, too, among the rank and file of the party, the "leaders" being mostly in attendance upon the Convention. Among Democrats, however, the feeling was not quite so hilarious; and the followers of "Tilden's Gonfalon" made wry faces and seemed anything but satisfied with the result. They were in hopes the Republicans would make the fatal mistake of nominating a weak man and thus secure an easy victory for the Democracy. The Convention having refused to accommodate them in this respect they are disconsolate in consequence.

ILLINOIS.

MR. CULLOM AT DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom is here. The "Scalpers" are now forming a procession, with music at their head, and an hour before speaking time the crowd of ladies and gentlemen began to fill the Court-House. There is a deep undercurrent of feeling manifest, and members of both parties are present, intent on hearing the head of the Republican State ticket. Senator Oglesby presented Mr. Cullom in a short speech. He said the campaign was one of unusual interest—that men were quietly but earnestly entering upon a contest that was to some extent to affect the durability of this nation. The Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, an old neighbor, would now address them. Mr. Cullom said:

If I was not a married man, I should find fault with the hadsome manner in which I have been introduced, for I do not feel old. I have lived in Illinois nearly all my life. We are just now entering upon one of the most important campaigns we have ever had. Except one, in the midst of war, I doubt if we ever entered upon a campaign when the times were so critical as now. Every four years we elect a President, and all who can are

BOUND BY DUTY TO VOTE

and to find out how he ought to vote. Our fathers debated whether the people be allowed to elect their President. It was of so much importance. Our Chief Magistrate is the greatest officer of the earth in a legislative point of view. His power equals one-third of all our Congress. His appointing power is very great, as well as his other powers. I consider it my duty to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, because they are absolutely honest men. As one proof of this, since their nominations no one has dared to speak against them. Besides, I knew them both in Congress well, and never could discover anything against them.

NO MAN SHOULD SUPPORT A DISHONEST MAN.

Another reason is, they are Republicans. No other party has any claims to control this country. If the country were turned over to the Democrats, I verily believe they would not run it six months. From the time the Republican party sprang into existence, the Democratic party has not been in harmony with the perpetuity of the nation. When Lincoln was inaugurated he found two Democratic Presidents—one at Washington and one at Montgomery. They had a divided country. Talk of stealing! Why they had

STOLEN EVERY LOOSE THING.

Not a dollar did they leave in the Treasury. They involved Lincoln in war at once, and while Douglas stood by his side, other Democrats were writing to Jeff Davis, and I want to show that some men who are running the Democratic party to-day were then declaring against coercion and for peace. While Republicans were for the Constitutional amendments, Seymour and Tilden opposed them. We go forward, while Democrats oppose everything, until seven or eight years after we have adopted them. This country will never allow any party to come into power who have no principle but

MERE OPPOSITION TO THE PARTY IN POWER.

You talk of the bloody shirt—of the Southern question. We want them to get to work and help pay the public debt, and thus we must have peace there, and Hayes and Wheeler are just the men to deal with them. Why, we sent Wheeler down to Louisiana, and he settled the difficulty there. But, you say, "There are thieves in our party." Of course there are. They are the outgrowth of the late War; but, ever since we came into power, the losses have been growing less and less, until now they are but trivial.

He reviewed the campaigns of 1864, 1868, and 1872, and tried to show that all the Democrats cared for was to gain power.

They now come out

IN THEIR TRUE COLORS,

with Tilden and Hendricks. Do you want them? "O, but we must have reform," you say. Well, will you get it from Tilden, a man who has done more to cheat the people of the West in railroad matters than any man in America—a man who worked up that Credit Mobilier, who was cheek by jowl with Tweed? Why, I could talk all night about 6 cents on the thousand. This is because Republicans have more sense. Democrats generally can't keep books. What of finances? When the War ended everybody was taxed from head to foot. The Government had to have money. When the War stopped we began to reduce taxes and pay off the debt. We have reduced $300,000,000 per year, and paid off over $500,000,000 of debts. Democrats now love greenbacks. They used to say they soon would not be worth 25 cents a bushel.

As Mr. Cullom closed, Gen. Moore was called out and made a brief speech.

GILMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Eighteenth Senatorial Democratic and Independent Convention also met here to-day. Owing to some informalities the Independents made no nominations, but adjourned until two weeks from to-day. The Democrats nominated D. C. Taylor, of Kankakee, for Representative, and Dr. E. Wenger for State Senator, leaving the other member for the Independents to nominate when they meet again.

LOCKPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 25.—The political campaign in this county will open in earnest next Tuesday evening, with a meeting at Lockport, held under the auspices of the Republican Club of that place. Gen. P. C. Hayes, of Morris, the Republican nominee for Congress, James Goodspeed, Esq., of this city, and other good speakers, will address the meeting. The nomination of Mr. Hayes gives general satisfaction to the party here, and it is universally conceded that the Convention made an excellent choice. He is a man of marked ability, a fluent, convincing talker, and will be triumphantly elected.

ST. CHARLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Aug. 25.—The largest concourse of people that ever assembled together in this city attended the Republican meeting at Irwin's Hall last night. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, there being some 850 present. An unusual number of ladies from St. Charles and the surrounding towns were present, and on the whole the audience was one of the finest and most intelligent that ever assembled in St. Charles. The meeting was called to order with a few appropriate remarks by the President, Mr. W. F. Osgood. The "Lumbard Glee Club" opened with a song. The President then introduced Mr. F. M Thompson, of Chicago, who spoke at length of Tilden, and quoted from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S campaign sheet. He told the audience he should circulate this TRIBUNE supplement after the meeting, for he wanted everybody to read the life of Tilden. THE TRIBUNE having furnished the most complete record. The President next introduced the Hon. James P. Root, of Chicago. Mr. Root was welcomed in the usual deafening way. He opened by stating how twenty years ago he and Jack Farnsworth had taled free soil, and he had come again now to talk free soil, but he missed Gen. John F. Farnsworth. Mr. Root spoke about one hour. At the close of his speech the Club sang, and, after a few remarks by the President, the meeting adjourned. Among those present were Col. F. H. Bowman, W. C. Hunt, C. A. Miller, N. Dearborn, Genett Norton, J. B. Allcott, James F. Wheeler, Charles Tinkham, the Hon. W. D. Barry, Ed Bross, of St. Charles, Mr. Coffin, of Batavia, Mr. Munn, Mr. Adams, and Col. Lyons, of Geneva.

MONTICELLO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Aug. 25.—A rousing Republican meeting was held in this place yesterday. The afternoon meeting was presided over by the Hon. L. J. Bond. A large number of people was present. Gov. Beveridge made a forcible and effective speech, abounding in telling hits, which were warmly applauded. The evening meeting was presided over by C. D. Moore, and addresses were made by the Hon. George H. Harlow, and Gen. H. Hilliard, of Springfield. Both were good. The Monticello Minute-Men, George Bowman, Captain, paraded the streets in the evening in good numbers, and presented a fine appearance.

To-morrow evening the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom will speak in Bement. An enthusiastic reception will be given him. The Monticello Minute-Men will be presented with their torch-lights.

The campaign is opening finely in the country. Hayes and Wheeler Clubs are being rapidly organized in the different townships, and an old-fashioned majority can be looked for in Piatt County this fall.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—A German Republican campaign paper, to be edited by Capt. A. Lieber, will be issued here Saturday. It will support Hayes and Wheeler and the State and local Republican tickets. Col. George H. Harlow and Gen. H. Hilliard go to Kilbourne, Mason County, to-morrow to address a Republican meeting there.

WATSEKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Republican canvass opened splendidly here to-night. The principal speech of the evening was delivered by W. S. Single, Esq., of the Lafayette *Courier*. He had a fine audience, and was particularly happy, eloquent, and impressive in what he had to say. The meeting has had an inspiriting effect upon Rebublicans here.

NORMAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—A rousing Hayes and Wheeler meeting was held to-night at Normal, the gathering occupying the planing mill of Colman & Squires, which has been fitted up in a fine manner for Republican meetings. It was addressed by the Hon. A. B. Campbell, an eloquent speaker of Bloomington, who held the audience in stillness for an hour and a half. He was followed by the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, who spoke twenty-five minutes. Large detachments of Hayes and Wheeler Guards from Bloomington and Normal were present in uniform. A Hayes and Wheeler meeting is to be held in Bloomington to-morrow night, and to be addressed by able speakers.

INDIANA.

DR. HAYES AT LA PORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Hon. I. I. Hayes, of New York, the celebrated Arctic explorer, spoke to the largest, most select, and enthusiastic audience ever assembled in La-Porte. The entire Hayes and Wheeler Club were out, making a magnificent torchlight display. There were probably 3,000 in attendance. The streets of the city were crowded—in fact, almost impassable. The subject of Mr. Hayes speech was "Tilden and Reform," and proved clearly and conclusively, and from Democratic sources, that Tilden was no reformer, and all he wished was to reform himself and friends into office. That it is not reform they want, but a revoluion. There was scarcely a person in the immense audience that left before the conclusion of the speech, which was eloquent, convincing, and to the point. Dr. Hayes has spoken every day this week in Indiana, and this speech is a fitting climax to his grand effort.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH AT GREENBURG—THE GRAY SHIRT STAINED WITH BLOOD PREFERRED TO THE BLACK FLAG OF TREASON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—There was a vast meeting at Greenburg to-day, addressed by Gen. Ben Harrison and the Hon. J. T. Updegraff. Gen. Harrison said, concerning the leading issue: "I accept the banner of my country above all else. I prefer the gray shirt, stained with one drop of a dead comrade's blood, to the black flag of treason or the white flag of cowardice." Gen. Harrison, after the meeting, had a grand reception at Shelbyville. The nomination of Gov. Morgan gives universal satisfaction to all Republicans.

MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 25.—As the campaign in Missouri opens with increasing interest, it is apparent that the Democracy are fearful of losing even this State. Notwithstanding their boast and the pledge in their platform of giving 60,000 majority for Tilden, they are already beginning the work of intimidating the negroes. Even in Missouri not long since a colored barber in Monroe City was appointed by a Republican County Convention to assist in organizing Hayes and Wheeler clubs in Monroe County, which contains a large colored population. No sooner was this known than the leading Democrats of the place prepared a paper notifying the barber that if he assisted in organizing any Republican Clubs they would withdraw their patronage from him, and get another barber to take his place. This is the true spirit of the Rebel Democracy of Missouri, and, should Tilden be elected, it would be almost impossible for a loyal Republican to live in this State outside of the large cities. It is this spirit which keeps foreign emigration from coming to Missouri, and reduces the value of her lands to one-half what they would otherwise be worth. Every devilish influence is brought to bear to keep Missouri in the clutches of the Bourbon Rebel element; but its is to be hoped now that Mr. Finkelnburg has consented to accept the Republican nomination for Governor that the Republicans will carry the State, since the Democracy insist upon keeping the gay and festive Phelps at the head of their ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD VIRGINIA DISTRICT.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.—Gov. G. C. Walker has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for Congress from the Third District of Virginia.

TWELFTH MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 25.—Although Mr. John M. Glover succeeded in securing a renomination for a third term in the Twelfth Missouri District by a vote of 27, to 22 for Col. Hatch, of Hannibal, he is not likely to have things all his own way. Hatch's friends are much disgusted, and talk strongly of bolting the ticket and running an independent candidate. The Convention was held on Wednesday last at Edina, Mo., and so bitter was the feeling that, after the Convention had adjourned, the friends of the respective candidates got into a regular street fight. Mr. Lander, of the Macon, Mo., *Journal*, has announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate on the Cooper and Cary ticket, a circumstance that will not help Glover any, as the Democrats of that District are all of the greenback stripe.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District had their Convention here to-day. It lacked both enthusiasm and numbers. Judge Meek, of Woodford, was chosen Chairman, and J. W. Moirs, of Iroquois, acted as Secretary. The Committee reported no delegates present from Kankakee County. Dr. Bush, of Iroquois, was nominated as candidate for Congress, but declined to be made a martyr of. Thomas M. Shaw, of Marshall, was also nominated as the only one who was able to overcome Col. Fort's majority in his own county, but his name was withdrawn, and a dish of boiled crow was then sent in by the Independents called George W. Parker, of Watseka, which the Democrats swallowed, after which Mr. Parker accepted the nomination, and denounced everybody and everything, and promised to wipe out the twelve years of Republican misrule which had cursed this district. Thomas Shafford was chosen as candidate for the State Board of Equalization.

SECOND IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 25.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of this district was held at Dewitt to-day, with fifty-eight delegates present. Judge Murphy, of Scott, Judge Brannan, of Muscatine, and the Hon. N. A. Merrill, of Clinton, were placed in nomination. The first informal ballot resulted in a large majority for Judge Murphy, and he was nominated by acclamation. The nominee is now State Senator, and was Mayor of Davenport for one team. He is a lawyer.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.—The Hon. James B. Belford has been nominated for member of Congress, unanimously, amid great enthusiasm.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 25.—The Republican caucuses in the five wards of the city of LaCrosse this evening unanimously elected an entire delegation favorable to the renomination of Congressman Jeremiah M. Rusk. The LaCrosse County delegation is understood to be unanimous for Rusk, whose renomination and election for a fourth term seem to be matters of certainty.

THIRD KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the Third District to-day nominated T. L. Davis for Congress. S. J. Crawford, who was nominated by the Greenback party, has withdrawn, and supports the Democratic nominee.

IS TILDEN A PERJURER?

VIEWS OF THE PROSECUTING OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS TO BRINGING SUIT FOR THE FRAUDULENTLY-WITHHELD TAXES — DEMOCRATS WHO THREATEN TO ABANDON TILDEN IF HE CANNOT EXPLAIN—WILL TILDEN WITHDRAW FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS?

Dispatch to New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The terrible expose of Samuel J. Tilden's fraudulent and illegal practices in connection with the income tax, which was made in the article published in this morning's *Times*, and headed "Is Gov. Tilden a Perjurer?" has created a very marked sensation here, and during the afternoon and evening has been the principal topic of conversation in political circles. For a time it attracted such earnest attention as to leave the question, "Who shall be Governor?" quite in the shade. Early this morning a number of rominent New York politicians received telegrams from the city telling them to look out for the *Times*, and during the forenoon the arrival of the train with the metropolitan papers was waited for with no little anxiety. By degrees it became nosed about the town that Tilden was shown up in the *Times* just as he was; that the *Times* contained a statement which killed Tilden, etc., etc., and when the train arrived a score or more of people were at the depot waiting to get a copy of the paper. Half an hour afterward it was selling at 25 cents a copy, and people thought themselves lucky to get it at any price. When the remarkable article which it contained had been read, and it became apparent that Mr. Tilden had sworn to a lie, either in 1862 or 1876, the general opinion expressed on every hand was that if he were a Republican candidate he would be withdrawn by his party. Senator Woodin exclaimed, after reading the article, "Jim Blane, even at the worst, was an angel to this old rascal, and still we refused to nominate him." Even Democrats admitted that the story, if it could be proved, was a very damaging one; but they doubted that it could be substantiated. One well-known anti-Tammany Democrat went so far as to say: "If the *Times* can furnish conclusive proof of what it charges, Tilden should withdraw from the canvass. I for one could not and would not vote for him." Similar expressions were heard on every side.

Shortly after the arrival of the paper I drew United States Attorney Bliss' attention to the article which it contained, and asked him to give his views upon the subject. He did so in substantially the following language: "I am here on my vacation, having taken none this summer, and with my mind wholly estranged from official matters I cannot say anything very definite as to the matter of Mr. Tilden's income tax referred to in the *Times* of this morning. The difficulty is that if I should, as the *Times* suggests, commence a suit against Mr. Tilden for unpaid income tax, it would be alleged to be political persecution, and yet I cannot see how Mr. Tilden can explain the matter which the *Times* states, and if on my return to New York I should find on inquiry that the facts are as stated by the *Times*, it seems to me it will be my duty to commence a suit against Mr. Tilden to recover the unpaid tax. If such a suit is commenced, Mr. Tilden will be liable to be examined and testify for the Government. Were it not that more than five years have elapsed since his returns in 1863 he could protect himself from testifying on the ground that he might thereby criminate himself. But as no criminal proceedings will be possible, he must testify, if called upon, for the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that no lapse of time prevents an action by the United States for a tax, and I am constantly bringing such actions. It is possible that Mr. Tilden may have some explanation of the discrepancies pointed out by the *Times*, but they do not occur to me. He was, of course, entitled to make certain deductions from his gross income, but I cannot at this moment see how it is possible for him to explain the matter. Why, just look at it," continued Col. Bliss, "he paid taxes on about $7,000 in 1862, yet he himself has recently sworn that in that very year he received $20,000 of income from a single company."

After propounding this hard question, the District-Attorney continued: "There is another striking feature in the case. After 1863 he made no income-tax return, but allowed himself to be assessed and paid the tax upon the sum so assessed, with a penalty of 50 per cent added. Of course no one believes that he did this unless thereby he thought he was going to save money. No man who means to pay his just dues to the Government does such a thing. A man may by accident fail to make a return one year, and thereby subject himself to a penalty, but no man does this by accident year after year. As to the taxes for years in which Mr. Tilden made no return, there is a legal quibble under which he may seek to shelter himself, though I do not think it would be of any avail. At any rate, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue has given his opinion upon that subject, and has authorized me to commence a test case, though, of course, in giving such authority he had no idea, any more than I had, that it could apply to the Governor of this State. Then, again, I cannot see that Mr. Tilden has ever paid an income on the bonds and stocks he admits he received from the Terre Haute Railroad Company. It does not appear in what year these bonds and shares were received, but if the *Times* is correct in saying that Mr. Tilden only paid a tax on an average income of $15,000, he could never have paid any tax upon these bonds and shares."

In reply to a direct question, Col. Bliss said as to the political effect of this exposure: "I have no better means of judging than you have, but it seems to me that, wholly apart from the question of morality involved in the failure to pay what is due the Government, and the alleged perjury involved in his returns, it is rather fatal to Mr. Tilden's claim to have been an ardent supporter of the Government, if it appears that he deliberately avoided paying the Government his share of the taxes necessarily imposed to pay our soldiers. How can a man expect the support of loyal men when it appears that he really defrauded the Government of its just dues during the late War!"

Senator Prince being asked for his views on the subject, said that the developments in the article, if not disproved, would undoubtedly create a profound impression through the country. The moral sense of the community could not fail to be shocked at the falsity of a statement made under the sanctity of an oath, and the honest impulses of the people would be keenly touched at the dishonesty involved in the non-payment of money actually due by law. He thought, however, that the uppermost feeling in the public mind would be one of indignation at the fact that in the days of the country's most imminent danger, when every patriotic citizen was doing his utmost to sustain its credit, Mr. Tilden chose to cripple its resources for his own personal gain. "There is no subject," he added, "regarding which more real interest is felt by the people than as to Mr. Tilden's course during the War. Nothing so nearly touches the American heart. His record then has seemed to be the most barren of his life, in deeds or words. The whole frightful contest for five yeaars, with the national life hanging in the balance, seems not to have brought a syllable of genuine patriotism from his lips. This would nave been enough of itself to make a deep impression, for silence at such a period was in itself a crime. But yet any positive act like that involved in this charge will have far more weight than any sins of omission; for it is more palpable, and so, more easily affects the public mind. While our people," he continued, "are ready to forgive, and, as far as possible, to forget the acts of those who went into rebellion, yet they never forget that the acts of a Northern man in those days of trial are the best illustrators of his true character which we can ever have. If this charge shall prove to be all that it now appears it can't fail to arouse a height of indignation that will largely affect the campaign, and especially in view of the contrast which such conduct presents to the patriotic record of Gov. Hayes, who thought that scalping would be too good for a man who would desert his country in her need."

Ex-Senator Chapman, after reading the article, said: "Well, that's the worst yet. That is abominable. I don't see how old Tilden is going to get around those affidavits or reconcile them with each other. He will escape indictment for perjury through the statute of limitation, but the Government can sue him for the balance out of which it was cheated by his false oaths, and it ought to do it. Isn't he a pretty rascal to be running for the Presidency on a reform cry!"

Judge Bullard says it is the most conclusive and crushing thing he has read yet about Tilden, although the *Times* had already published facts enough about his record to damn any candidate seeking the votes of respectable people. He thinks it is about time the *World* demanded his withdrawal from the ticket, as it did Blair's in 1868.

BOB INGERSOLL IN MAINE.

A SPEECH FULL OF FIRE AND FUN—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S PEDIGREE—A SOLEMN WARNING AGAINST BACHELOR PRESIDENTS.

LEWISTON, Aug. 22.—An immense mass-meeting of Republicans was held in this city last evening, when speeches were made by Gov. Connor, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois. There was great curiosity to hear the latter gentleman, and his appearance was greeted with loud applause. It is safe to say no one was disappointed. He kept the audience in a perpetual roar of laughter for nearly two hours. The main portions of his speech are given below, taken from the full report in the Lewiston *Journal*:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SLAVES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I belong to the Republican party, and I am glad of it, and I will give you a few reasons why I am glad of it. The Republican party is the conscience of the nineteenth century. What was the condition of the country when the Republican party came into power? I know there are those with envenomed tongue who denounce this party; men who, if they had their own way, would not have allowed us to have a country to-day. The Democratic party made it the duty of every citizen to hunt fugitives seeking liberty. Such a law would disgrace the statute-books of hell. [Laughter.] No man ever voted for such a law who was not a rascal. I intend to tell the truth, if I am strong enough, and I tell you I have an excellent constitution. [Laughter.] This crime crept up into the Supreme Court. That Court was a farce. I know all about it. In 1861, if a negro had planted corn and the crop was ready for harvest, and a Democrat had come along to steal it, the Supreme Court would have decided, with their spectacles pushed back on their bald pates, that the corn belonged to the Democrat. [Loud applause.] This was the spirit of the good old party of reform. [Loud applause.] Imagine the condition we were in when the Republicans came into power. Justice and mercy were vagrants. At the North the Democrats were ready to give anything for an office. The Southern States took up arms,—took up arms for what? Why, for the right to steal from four millions of people of different color. I believe I am superior to the black man—and so superior that I can get my living without robbing him. [Laughter.] The Democratic party commenced the War against the Union. The question was, Are you for or against the Union? The Republican party offered all that it could,—it almost got into the dirt,—but the South rushed to war. The great Republican party and every Union-loving Democrat in the North struck hands to fight for the Union. Are you sorry the Republican party won in 1860? Are you sorry the great Lincoln was elected President? He was almost the only man who, having absolute power, never abused it except on the side of mercy.

BEWARE OF BACHELORS.

Then there's Buchanan; an old bachelor, and, for God's sake, never trust another. I wouldn't trust a man who don't love a wife better than politics. [Great laughter.] Buchanan said, "I can't do anything." He fell back on State rights. Now, I claim nobody ever urged that doctrine who didn't want to steal something from somebody. [Laughter.] It was called up when the South wanted to secede. Buckle up your coat when they talk State rights,—your pocket-book is in danger. They believe the United States is a simple partnership, and that when any member of the firm wants to set up business on his own account he may go out. Now, what has the Democratic party been doing all these years? The Republican party has its book open. The Democratic party says: "For God's sake let our pedigree alone." [Laughter.] I say let's examine the pedigree. The Democratic party was opposed to the War; that ought to damn them eternally. (I would be willing to let them end a little short, but politically I mean eternally.) [Laughter.] The Democratic party opposed the means to put the War down; they swore the debt never ought to be paid. They tried to impair the national credit. The Democratic party said, "Don't buy a bond; the South will succeed." If the Democratic party had had its way, the soldiers in the field would not have been paid. They ought (politically) eternally to be damned for that. [Laughter.] How many Democrats were delighted every time the Union army was defeated! [Voice, "That's so."] That's a fact. I don't tell it as news [laughter], but simply to refresh your memories.

What more? The Democratic party tried to get up a fire in the rear in Canada. Jake Thompson had $700,000 from the Confederacy to operate in Canada in conjunction with Northern Democrats. The Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana and Illinois received money from Jake Thompson. He hired men to fire New York and Cincinnati. He furnished pistols to those men in boxes marked "Sunday-school books." I have right here a copy of Jake Thompson's letter, in which he speaks of the danger of his letters falling into loyal hands; for, says he, they will implicate leading men in the North. What kind of leading men? Northern Democrats,—friends of honesty and reform, gentlemen. [Laughter and tremendous cheering.]

AN EXTRACT FROM DEMOCRATIC PEDIGREE.

I was at Peoria, Ill., when the Democrats held their Convention. "Brothers," they said, "let us put down that tyrant Lincoln." They were for peace, they said, and all the time they had Jake Thompson's pistols in their pockets. [Laughter.] That was the first meeting held in the interest of an uprising to aid the South. But Vallandigham told them, we'll elect McClellan and that'll accomplish at the ballot what is proposed to do by force. Jake Thompson laments the failure of his attempt to burn New York with Greek fire. That's what the Democrats were doing in 1864. Recollect when I speak of the Democratic party I mean the men who did these things. I am sorry to see men, good, and true, and loyal, who are with the Democrats still, and who are trying to make them respectable. My voice has no word against those men, do whatever they do, who faced shot and shell for the Union. I do not stigmatize them. I do not allude to the true and loyal Democrats, but to those Democrats who are Democrats from mere cussedness. [Laughter.] How came it to this? Is a man to be ashamed for having fought the Democratic party with shot and shell? Will the time ever come when these scars worn by Gov. Connor shall be a disgrace to him? Shall the time come when we shall not mention the struggles of our boys and defend their scars? It never can come! But I say if the Democratic party gets the power, the Union soldier will have to hide his scars. If Samuel J. Tilden is elected President, he will be the tool and instrument of the Southern Democracy. Did the Southern Democracy ever allow the Northern Democracy to manage? They never did, and they never will. After the War was over the Republicans told the negro he was free, and he must be a citizen and have the ballot. The Democratic party voted against all these measures. Mr. Hendricks spoke in the United States Senate and said there was no power in the people to change the Constitution and make the slave free. He to-day believes these persons were unlawfully deprived of their property, and he will vote to pay them for their property.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HARD TIMES.

It is some trouble to get up a Republican. You've got to build school-houses. If you want to make Democrats, tear them down. If you want to make a Democrat, appeal to prejudices or appeal to hard times. A Democrat in Illinois thinks the chinch-bug comes of the Republican Administration. Who made the times hard? Who made it necessary for the United States to borrow money? The Democratic party, North and South. And now they say we ought to have whipped for less. Hard times! You will see what hard times mean if you get the Democratic party into power. We've got down to hard-pan. And we are already in the light of the dawn of a revived business. Why? Because the Republican party is bent on seeing a gold dollar and in resuming specie payment at the appointed time. The Republican party, I say, will pay the debt and protect all men. The Democratic party can find no flaw in the record of Mr. Hayes. He will carry out the doctrines of the Republican party. If Tilden is elected, he will be controlled by the Democratic party. Which party will you trust? I tell you, gentlemen, you must stand by the Republican party. What was Mr. Tilden doing when Mr. Hayes was fighting for his country? Mr. Tilden was resolving the War was a failure.

What is Mr. Tilden to-day? An attorney-at-law; an old bachelor. There is no more flesh on him than on an old umbrella. [Great merriment.] He is one of those oily attorneys you see depicted on the stage. He is a demurrer. [Great laughter.] He never courted a woman because women can't vote. [Merriment.] Lately he has adopted a rag-baby that really belongs to Hendricks. [Prolonged laughter.] He is now spending his time in explaining how he adopted it. [Laughter.]

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

I know the State in which an audience like this can collect can never elect a Democrat for Governor. I know you will re-elect Gov. Connor by a rousing majority. [Applause.] There is not a State Prison in this country but votes for Tilden and Hendricks. In the State Prison in Maine last year there was but one convict who ever voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and I'll bet a thousand dollars he was wrongfully sent up. [Loud laughter and applause.] The weeds will grow even in the streets, but the corn needs care. The weeds are hard to kill. And it's hard to kill the Democrats. They can only be exterminated by education and thought. When a man begins to grow continental in thought and have sympathy, then he says he will give every other man the same chance in the world that he asks for himself. Nature has made inequalities enough. Some people are born with few brains—some of them you can find in the Democratic party by close inspection. [Laughter.] Why should men add artificial inequalities? All men are of the same race. All men who are for other men must stand together. Governments should be for all, and should protect white and black alike.

Now don't forget to tell the Democrats the whole truth—tell them in a Christian spirit, just as I do. When they tell you let bygones be bygones, don't do it. They have copied our platform, but don't trust it—it hasn't the right signature. It makes all the difference whether a bankrupt or a banker signs a note. The Republican party has done what it could. Tell the Democrats the truth—I'm afraid you will forget it. [Laughter.] The Republican party will pay the debt and protect all men. Remember that, too. I want every man here to recollect Tilden is half a man, half a pair of scissors. [Laughter.] Where would we have been if we'd all been old bachelors? [Loud laughter and applause.] I am glad that we have a party on whose brow is the eternal sunrise; that we have a party of freedom, pledged to the progress and elevation of the human race, and pledged to stand by the divine rights of man.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The best evidence that the Republican party is thoroughly organized is the number of letters which are received daily at both State and National Headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel. It is not an organization of pretense, but an organization in fact, which is being made more compact and perfect daily. On the other hand, the Democrats are demoralized everywhere,—without head or tail, or party leaders.

The meeting at St. Charles Thursday evening, at which James P. Root and Col. Thompson spoke, was an immense affair, at which great enthusiasm was manifested. This is the home of Gen. Farnsworth, and his friends feel sorry for the General, who, in his advanced years, has allowed himself to be seduced into the ranks of Copperheadism to work hand in hand with his sworn enemies, who, in days gone by, declared the War for the Union a failure, and who, if they obtained the power, would to-day set aside the results of it. It is a sad spectacle, and none regret it more than the friends of John F. Farnsworth, who, in his new role, has no influence whatever.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.

That the Democratic party is hard-pushed for political capital is best shown by the underhanded dodges which its leaders endeavor to carry out. From time to time these have been exposed as they have come under the observation of TRIBUNE reporters. The latest dodge was adopted in a recent secret meeting of the State Central Committee, which authorized each district member to appoint an associate. This last-named person, in conjunction with the regular appointee, was to name a known Tilden man in every township, precinct, ward, or district. These latter were to represent themselves as Peter Cooper zealots, and were to be furnished with means for organizing clubs. It was presumed that in this way some weak-kneed Republicans might be taken. When the proper time came a trap was to be sprung, and the clubs pledged to Tilden and Hendricks. This dodge seems extremely thin, yet they are attempting to carry it out around Shelbyville and elsewhere in the southern portion of the State. It shows, however, that there are no means so low that the Democratic party will not resort to them to carry out its purposes.

Among those registered at Republican headquarters yesterday were Isaac S. Warmoth, Rolla, Mo.; M. L. McLelland and James G. Smith, Valparaiso, Ind.; and the Hon. J. S. Needles. Among the

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

are the following:

Joseph H. Barquett, a colored man, will debate with J. B. Smith, a dark-hued Tildenite, at Peoria Monday evening. Mr. Barquett also speaks at Bloomington Wednesday evening; in Springfield Saturday evening; and Monday evening, Sept. 4, in Jacksonville; Sept. 5 he speaks in Quincy, and on the 7th and 9th at Macomb and Bushnell.

Emery A. Storrs is announced to speak in Waukegan Tuesday evening. The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and J. K. Edsall are announced to speak as follows: Quincy, Monday evening, Aug. 28; Tuesday at Warsaw; Galesburg, Wednesday, Aug. 30; Monmouth at 2 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 31; and at Kirkwood on the same evening at 8 o'clock. Friday evening, Sept. 1, the gentlemen speak at Oquawka, and Saturday evening following they will arouse the masses at Macomb.

Gen. John A. Logan speaks this evening in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. He will also speak at Danville Thursday, Aug. 31; Champaign, Sept. 1; at Onarga, Sept. 2; and at Ashley Wednesday, Sept. 6.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

There is a vast differenee in the activity shown between the Democratic and Republican headquarters, and largely in favor of the latter. While the Democrats always have on hand a large band of "the faithful," who, like Micawber, are only waiting for something to turn up, there are but few steady loungers to be found around Col. Babcock. These loungers are the "lay-offs," who have patience and hope. For eighty-six years they have lived like the crowd at the "Confederit Cross-Roads" and "Bascom's Corner." They have hopes now. These

are the "Tilden Reformers," the men who would save the nation by doing as they did in '61,—robbing to the last cent, and leaving nothing at all in the National Treasury. They would pay every Rebel claim, no matter what it was. The pensioners of the Government who turned traitors would be replaced, and thus millions upon millions added to the burdens of the people.

The Palmer House headquarters have not that air of enthusiasm about them that those at the Pacific have. There is a lack of patriotic sentiment; one hears only that sham cry of "reform." The wind has been pretty well taken out of the Democratic sails during the last few days by the serious reports circulated in regard to Samuel J. Tilden, which his most ardent supporters say he must answer. Lew Steward, too, is fast losing what little remaining strength he had, and he will surely be shoved one side to give place to a man more generally satisfactory to the Democracy throughout the State.

Secretary J. J. Crowley, of the City Central Committee, is endeavoring to get the addresses of all the Presidents of Tilden Clubs throughout the county in order that he may send them documents. As there are only some three or four of these institutions in Cook County, the work is not over-laborious, though the Secretary complains that all have not sent in their names.

Among the famed "rock-rooted" at headquarters yesterday were Thomas B. Butterworth, Rockford; Obadiah Fuller, Flatrockville, N. J.; Paddy Lavelle, New York; Hugh Fitzsimmons, Newark, N. J.; S. Kohnan, St. Joseph, Mich.; David Cleaveland, Whiteside County; T. J. Merrifield, Valparaiso, Ind.; A. C. Knapp, New York; Lew Van Patten, St. Charles, Ill.; C. Zarley, Joliet *Signal*; W. T. Wallace, Galveston, Tex.

The Illinois Democracy are sending speakers into Indiana, and have already forwarded J. C. Stoughton, Judge Doolittle, Lyman Trumbull, John F. Farnsworth, Bill Springer, County-Clerk Lieb, and Charles Andrieux.

Lyman Trumbull and Dr. Miller are announced to speak at Springfield on the 14th prox.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

The headquarters at the Tremont House were dead and listless yesterday, there being nothing left to do at present except to rake up "rags" wherewith to liquidate bills. Among the visitors were H. C. Lawrence, Monmouth, Ill.; H. Clark, Mendota; C. W. Dean and V. T. White, Evergreen Park; John Hise, and other local lights. A letter from Jacksonville was received stating that a large Greenback Club had been organized there, which gave much hope to those present. However, it should be borne in mind that there is a State Insane Asylum in that town, which may account for the large membership.

MEETINGS.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Grand Council of the Republican party was held at the headquarters last evening, L. L. Bond in the chair. A call of the wards and towns showed that the attendance was large, and the reports were uniformly of the most encouraging character.

The Committee to report a draft of by-laws and rules reported, and the report was adopted.

After transacting some further unimportant business, the expediency of holding the Convention for the nomination of candidates for Congress, the Legislature, and the several county offices at an early day was discussed, but no conclusion was reached.

The Executive Committee reported in favor of holding weekly mass-meetings at the party headquarters, and suggested the appointment of a committee of three to arrange for speakers. The report led to some discussion, and was finally adopted. The Council then adjourned for one week.

SECOND WARD.

The Boys in Blue of the Second Ward were to have met in the Bennett Medical College, No. 513 State street, last evening, but owing to a lack of sufficient notification the meeting was postponed till Thursday night, same place and hour, when officers for the company, in which about forty ex-soldiers have already enlisted, will be elected.

Companies A and B of the Second Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards (colored) met and paraded last night. There were about 100 men in the ranks, and they made a good showing.

SEVENTH WARD.

At the corner of Halsted and Fourteenth streets last evening the Seventh Ward Republicans held their regular weekly club meeting, Mr. James Duguid presiding.

After the reception of several new members the Committee on Military Organization reported, through their Chairman, Mr. Dunn, that they had organized a company called the Seventh Ward Haymakers, and that it already numbered thirty-one members. The Committee recommended that Mr. Duguid act as Captain. The report was accepted.

The Club then spent half an hour in inspecting the various samples of uniforms offered by the manufacturers. The matter of choosing the uniforms was referred to a Committee with instructions to report immediately.

Messrs. Hanna, Dunn, and Johnson were appointed a Committee to secure a hall for the next meeting.

Mr. D. W. Jackson was introduced. He said it was unnecessary to go into any lengthy discussion of the political issues. He recognized before him Republicans of long standing. Yet it was proper at most meetings to have some talk about the questions involved in the campaign. In 1852 there was no issue with an issue; it was a contest without any particular distinction of principles. The platforms of the two parties were substantially the same. Ever since there had been involved a matter of principle in every campaign. In 1856 Mr. Buchanan was elected because the majority of the people would not take grounds in favor of human liberty. In 1860 the South put up a man who was for protecting to the death Southern interests. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the Northern people, and there was never so powerful an opposition of principles. The subsequent campaigns were all strongly marked. In 1876 the reasons to be presented to the people for voting a certain way were many. There were side issues, such as that of reform. Were the people justified in looking to the Democratic party for reform? The record of the party must be considered. That party had never changed, although the claim was made that it was a different party from what it formerly was. Look at the last Congress! The members spent large sums of money to investigate men who had been in office, and they succeeded only in catching Mr. Belknap, who was by no means a representative Republican. The real issue in this campaign was whether the Republican party was not the party to which the salvation of the country was due.

The Military Committee reported recommending one of the styles of uniform offered to the Club, and, after adopting it, the meeting adjourned for one week.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

The Seventh Ward German Tilden and Hendricks Club held a meeting last evening at No. 224 West Twelfth street.

After some preliminary routine work, Carter H. Harrison, member of Congress, was introduced and spoke on the issues of the day as seen through Democratic spectacles. After making some complimentary allusions to the Germans, and speaking upon the importance of voting, he said that he didn't come there to instruct them, but to say why he should vote for Tilden and Hendricks in preference to Hayes and Wheeler. He denied being a partisan, but he was a Democrat because he believed that was the best party. He had voted with the Democrats in Congress during the past nine months because he thought it was right. He then went on to laud his own courage for trying, as he claimed, to do right. He held that the man who never changed was either a knave or a fool.

The speaker then went on to contradict Mr. Garfield's speech in Congress, and advocated his own views. He held that slavery fell of its own accord, and that he had opposed slavery in 1849, when he owned slaves himself in Kentucky, and then there were lots of Democrats who opposed carrying slavery into the Territories. The Republican party was not to be thanked for abolishing slavery. They did it because they could not help themselves. He held that there were more Democrats enlisted in the West in the Union army than Republicans, and that "they fought a — sight better than those from the East." He denied that Democrats were ever Secessionists. He held that all these were dead issues brought out by Mr. Garfield. He then made the same old hackneyed speech in favor of Democracy. He acknowledged that Mr. Hayes was a pure and honest man, but that was no proof that he would not be controlled by corrupt politicians. Tilden was the best man to go to Washington, because he understood political intrigue.

The harangue of Mr. Harrison was a tissue of balderdash, in which he denounced the Republican party, but could say not a word in defense of Tilden and Hendricks, but a great deal in defense of Carter H. Harrison, looking to his renomination as a member of Congress by the Democratic party.

After speeches by Gus Busse and John Comiskey, the meeting adjourned.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at the corner of Union and Erie streets for the purpose of organizing a club of Hayes and Wheeler Guards. Mr. Kennedy was made Chairman and Mr. Frank Warren Secretary, after which the roster was opened and several names placed on the list, forming the nucleus of a good-sized marching club. Mr. E. B. Sherman was present, and addressed the meeting in his usual acceptable manner. During the course of his remarks, Company A, Tenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards, under the command of Capt. James Meagher, marched into the hall, and were received with three rousing cheers. They presented a very creditable appearance in their new and brilliant uniforms.

Mr. Sherman was followed by Messrs. L. L. Bond and Luther Laflin Mills, who made forcible speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Tilden Reform Club was held last night at the corner of Sedgwick and Granger streets. No business of importance was transacted. Speeches in German were delivered by Messrs. Arnold, Spenggler, and County Clerk Lieb.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Ward Young Men's Democratic Club held a meeting at the saloon, corner of Chicago avenue and Franklin street, John F. Walsh in the chair. The question of uniforms for the Tilden-Hendricks marching organization was the only subject under discussion.

THE BOHEMIANS.

A meeting of independent Bohemian citizens was held last evening at the Telocvina Jedno ta Socal Hall on Taylor street for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the Presidential campaign. There about one hundred persons present, among whom were Messrs. V. Kotzum, Fr. Styskal, V. Matuska, August Geringer, publisher of the *Svornost*, Fr. Zdmbeck, V. Kaspar, Tranta Pracna, J. Fiser, J. Langmeyer, M. Baumrucker, J. Oliverius, J. Kakuska, J. Le Gross, and F. Chladek.

Mr. V. Kaspar was elected President, and Mr. T. Pracna Secretary.

Mr. Kaspar addressed the meeting at some length, referring to the importance of the coming campaign, and the necessity of a thorough organization among the Bohemians. He stated that the majority of the Bohemians were as yet undecided as to which party they should support, but they would finally have to take sides with one or the other. In his opinion, the Bohemians would do best to act with the Republican party, which was the safest anyway. Speeches were also made by V. Kotzum, Jan Oliverius, and others, some being in favor of the Republicans and others in favor of the Democrats. No decisive action was taken, and another meeting will be held in a few days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 25.—The Republican State Convention, at Pueblo, have nominated for Governor the Hon. John L. Routt, of Araphoe County; for Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Lafayette Head, of Conejos County; for Judges of the Supreme Court, the Hon. E. T. Wells and the Hon. S. H. Elbert, of Araphoe County, and the Hon. H. C. Thatcher, of Pueblo County; for Secretary of State, the Hon. William M. Clark, of Gilpin County; for State Treasurer, George C. Corning, of Boulder County; for Auditor, D. T. Crawford, of El Paso County.

SCHURZ.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 25.—Carl Schurz spoke in German here to-night to a large audience in the Opera-House. His scathing review of Tilden's pretensions to being a reformer, and his contrasting him with Gov. Hayes, were very fine, and met a warm response from his audience. His speech received the greatest attention throughout, and will do much good for the Republican cause in this section.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 25.—Hayes and Wheeler Clubs are formed in all of the wards of the city except the Fifth, and one will be organized there to-morrow evening. The Republicans are doing earnest and active work.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Republican County Convention, which met in this city to-day, was one of the largest, most enthusiastic, and harmonious gatherings of the kind ever seen in this county. The following ticket was put in the field amid great enthusiasm: State Senator, Dr. Newcomb; Sheriff, J. A. Cairus; Clerk, W. L. Church; Register, M. H. Long; Treasurer, G. R. Ellis; Prosecuting Attorney, W. A. Underwood; Circuit Commissioners, J. H. Gaff and Willis Merritt; County Surveyor, G. E. Kenzie; Coronors, T. J. Ludlow and H. H. Leaver.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 25.—Judge John W. Stone, Republican nominee for Congress in this district, and State Senator E. L. Gray have addressed several thousand citizens on the issues of the campaign in the open air here to-night. They made most effective speeches, which were received with enthusiasm. The Hayes and Wheeler battalion turned out in uniforms in torchlight procession, and marched through the principal streets of the city, nearly 700 strong. They made a fine display, and added much to the enthusiasm of the demonstration.

AN INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 25.—An investigation into the charges brought against Gen. Partridge, the Republican nominee for Commissioner of the State Land-Office, has been in progress this week, with results favorable to the General. Mr. Olds, of the State Central Committee, says there is nothing in the charges.

NEVADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Republican State Convention of Nevada to-day nominated R. M. Doggett and W. W. Bishop as Presidential Electors, and nominated Thomas Wren for Congress. Adjourned.

THE COAL FLURRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The bears yesterday took advantage of the panic, and tried to force down the coal stocks. Pennsylvania opened yesterday at 47⅞, and fell 2⅜ per share, while Lehigh Navigation dropped $3.25 per share. The former, however, rallied at 47. Again, to-day, the bears struck a new line, and directed their attention to the stock of that company of which Mr. Gowan is President. Yesterday 11,167 shares of Reading were sold, opening at 44, and closing at the same figure. To-day, before the Boards, 2,125 shares sold at 44, and 200 at 44⅜, and, despite the efforts of the bears, the stock at the First Board stood at 44. Presently it commenced bouncing, and jumped to 47, 48, 48⅛, and 51. It was now the turn of the bulls, and the bears, in truth, had sore heads. Rumors flew thick and fast relative to the sudden rise, and some said that Mr. Gowan had procured funds at an usurious rate of interest and had entered the market. It was not until noon, however, that it leaked out that Callmant & Co., who are largely interested in Reading, had taken the bull by the horns and had complete control of the market so far as Reading was concerned, and then, as if to add insult to injury, came the statement that the firm named was prepared to loan $40,000 in Reading as collateral at 40. Pennsylvania opened at 46, sold as low as 45, and then ascended to 47½. Lehigh Navigation opened at 31½ and went to 33. Lehigh Valley stands at 52 to 52½, while New Jersey Central holds its own at 40. That the ultimate result will be a decline in the stock of coal-carrying companies is the opinion of many of the frequenters of the Stock Board, but this attempt of the bears to create a panic is premature, and the friends of Reading are determined not to allow it to be tossed about like a ball in the hands of the bears.

A reporter of the Philadelphia *Times* to-day saw Thomas J. Foster, of the Shenandoah *Herald*, considered by some to be one of the best authorities in the region, and he said:

There are facilities in the coal region for mining 2 tons of coal where the market will take 1, and, if the speculators are to be permitted to rush coal into the market and sell it for what the necessities of some of them compel them to take, it will not require many months to swamp the whole trade and reduce the laboring classes of the region to penury. In a fight such as is about being inaugurated, the Company with the largest purse will win, and its victory will mean ruin to its competitors and all individual operators in the business. If the sale next Tuesday is to be bona fide, and there is no reason to suppose that it is not, and it is to be supplemented by other auction sales until the stock now on hand is disposed of, every ton of coal will not only be sold at a heavy loss, but the market will be so demoralized that, unless restriction is again resorted to, it will not be until there is a general revival in business throughout the country that mining can be conducted with profit. If there were anything to be gained to the Lehigh Valley, or any of the other corporations engaged in mining or carrying coal, by discarding the combination and returning to the destructive competitive policy of a few years ago, there might be some reason to suppose that general bankruptcy was the inevitable fate of all who are engaged in the business except those very advantageously situated, but, as I cannot discover that any of the companies have anything to gain, and it is evident that all have much to lose, it can hardly be possible that this unfortunate disagreement can continue long. If it does and worst comes to worst, there will be plenty of future repentance for present folly.

OBITUARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, widely known from her connection with the so-called woman's rights movement, died here last evening.

FOREIGN.

Prince Milan Makes a Peace Proposition to the Great Powers.

He Favors an Armistice Which Shall Include Montenegro.

The Turks Lose 15,000 Men in the Battles Before Alexinatz.

THE WAR.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Germany has decided to send an officer to the Turkish headquarters to report any further cruelties.

The Porte refuses to grant an armistice until the preliminaries for peace are settled.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Prince Milan last night invited all the foreign Consuls to a conference at the palace. It is understood that the conference related to negotiating an armistice and peace, and that the Prince expressed a desire for peace, and requested mediation looking thereto.

RAIDING TURKS.

ZARA, Aug. 25.—The Turks yesterday violated the Austrian frontier, near Ossoinik, seized ninety sheep and cattle, and fired upon the peasants, wounding one. Another was captured and decapitated. They also fired at the Austrian gens d'armes, and retreated into their own territory with the booty. Two companies of Austrian troops have arrived at Ossoinik.

MORE PEACE TALK.

At a conference last night between Prince Milan and the foreign Consuls, the latter urged peace, and the Prince declared his readiness to conclude a peace on the basis of the *status quo ante-bellum*.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following particulars concerning the overtures of Prince Milan for peace: "Full justice having been done to military honor by the six days' fighting at Alexinatz, where there is no prospect of success for either side, a continuance of the struggle would only involve useless sacrifice of life and further losses." Therefore the Prince summoned the representative of the guaranteeing powers declaring his readiness gratefully to accept their good offices, and offered to respond to the Counsels of Europe. He requested to use their influence to re-establish a good understanding between himself and the Porte, and to procure a cessation of hostilities everywhere, including Montenegro. The foreign representative immediately communicated by telegraph with their respective Governments.

THE TURKISH DEFEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 26—5 a. m.—The special dispatch of the *Daily News* from Belgrade says Gen. Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. Gen. Horvatovich abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Tresibaba and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed in this battle.

GREECE.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that a dispatch has been received there from Athens, dated Aug. 16, announcing that a revolt has broken out in Argyropolis, and that armed bands are pouring into Albania, Thessaly, and Epirus.

The *Courier de France* has a dispatch from Vienna to the same effect. It adds that the Mussulman Albanians, having pillaged the suburbs of Janina, the Russian Consul demanded justice of the Governor, who refused it. The Consul and rich Greeks then organized an armed force of volunteers, and a combat has already taken place at Previsa between the Greeks and Turks.

ALBANIA.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Podgoritza reports that the Prince of Miridites has promised to assemble his Christian followers, to the number of 1,000, and assist the Turks. The Miridites are a powerful tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, dwelling between Lake Scutari and Podgoritza. Since the beginning of the war the Turks and Montenegrins have been competitors for their aid. This alliance is supposed to be the result of an order from the Vatican.

LATEST.

LONDON, Aug. 26—5 a. m.—A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* says it is "almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their Government is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great r[ejoicing]. Success at this time is unfortunate, as it will be made use of by the war party, but it may help Servia to secure better terms. Important diplomatic action on the part of the great Powers, and an armistice between Turkey and Servia may be expected immediately. Turkey will ask for permanent occupation by her troops of certain Servian fortresses, and a war indemnity.

A special from Therapia represents that persons surrounding the Sultan are determined that the state of his health shall not be known. Dr. Leidersdorf, in his report to the Turkish Government, says the Sultan is suffering from a purely nervous complaint. The correspondent adds that the truth of the matter is, that Murad's brain is crazed, and the man is a mere wreck. He is never left alone. The country is really without a head. Dr. Leidersdorf is almost a prisoner in the palace, and is denied communication with his friends.

SERVIAN FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

Correspondence London Times.

I find throughout Servia an impression—I may say a deeply-rooted conviction—that England is actively assisting Turkey with both money and arms. I have endeavored to combat this idea. Among the highest and most enlighted officers it prevails. At Leschjanin's dinner-table, with apologies to me as one of Her Majesty's subjects, it was asserted. I explained that our Government had to render to the House of Commons an account of all expenditures, and ask for votes to supply it or make it good. The secret-service money was referred to. I pointed out that it was too small in amount to permit of the Government supplying from that source pecuniary means to the Porte to carry on war. A distinguished officer then said there were negotiations between the Ottoman Porte and our Government for the purchase by Great Britain of the Island of Candia, and that, as in the case of the Suez Canal shares, our Government could advance money and conclude the purchase in the first instance and ask the consent of Parliament afterwards. I expressed my opinion that if Mr. Disraeli's Government gave money to the Turks to carry on this war it would be chased out of office, but I could not remove the impression. It is said that the arms found on Turks who have been made prisoners are of English make. In reply, I have referred to our Free Trade system, and to the fact that in the hands of enemies fighting against ourselves arms of English manufacture have been found; but it is of no use. Mr. Disraeli's incredulity as to the Turkish atrocities is everywhere here referred to with indignation. Nothing is said as to Lord Derby. The Servians cannot understand why Mr. Disraeli should throw doubts on reports because his diplomatic agents do not know of cruelties in places where they are not stationed. I have heard it gravely asserted here that the late Sultan was assassinated by the desire of England. In this war the Servians associate Turkey and England. The expression of even commanding officers is, "England and Turkey are against us." Meanwhile, Tchernayeff is daily receiving encouraging addresses from Russia, prayers are being offered up in Russian churches for him and his cause, and the belief in influential circles here is that if the war can be sustained for another month the Russian Government will be compelled, by the pressure of its army and by the popular will, to step into the field and fight on the side of the Servians. This has been stated in my presence by an officer of high rank who has seen most, if not all, the addresses sent from Russia to Tchernayeff.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Two days ago a body of Turks, in pursuit of a band of insurgents at Topusco, on the Croatian frontier, drove the insurgents across the frontier and pursued them to the Village of Staroselo, which they burnt down. At the news of the fight two companies of Austrian infantry and a squadron of cavalry came up, before which the Turks rapidly retreated and recrossed the frontier. The excuse made is, that they did not know they had crossed the frontier. As the detailed official reports on the occurrence have not yet come in, it cannot be said how far this excuse can be accepted.

OCEANICA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Pacific Mail Steamer City of New York arrived to-day from Sydney, via Honolulu, bringing the British mails. The news is meagre. The Australia and Victoria Budget shows that the revenue exceeds the estimates. The customs, excise, and territorial revenue shows an increase and are prosperous. The state of the Colony is altogether satisfactory, though an estimated loss of $1,000,000 on the decline on wool would affect all classes. The *Budget* admits the necessity of a readjustment of taxation, but to introduce it just now would only be a waste of time.

The cold season in Victoria has been very disastrous to squatters. Two million sheep died in Riverina for want of grass. There was a poor lambing, and only a small percentage were saved. This, with the immense fall in the price of wool, will be severely felt in the colonies.

The Educational amendment bill to bring into operation the compulsory clauses is being considered in the Victorian Assembly.

The schooner Brilliant was wrecked off Cape Byron. The fate of her crew is uncertain.

Particulars of the Queensland floods report a loss of life at Warwick, and other portions of the country. The floods were the highest ever known.

NEW ZEALAND.

The great question now before the New Zealand Parliament is the financial separation of the islands with the Federal Government at Wellington on the resumption of the land fund.

The severest shock of earthquake felt at Wellington for many years occurred July 19. It was preceded and accompanied by loud rumbling. The shock was also felt at Christ's Church, New Plymouth, and other settlements.

The Fourth of July was generally observed by Americans, or those having business more or less directly with the United States of America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TUNNEL SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The soundings for the Channel tunnel to connect England and France will be finished by the end of August. The engineers report the result as very satisfactory.

HANGED.

Christos Baumbas, the Greek sailor who, with four others, mutinied on the bark Caswell, while on her voyage from Antijogasta to Queenstown, and who was convicted of murdering Capt. George E. Best and other officers of the vessel, was hanged at Cork to-day.

THE IRISH RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Irish rifle team sailed to-day in the steamship City of Berlin for the United States.

SPAIN.

CONSPIRACY.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—There are rumors that a political conspiracy has been discovered in Pampeluna. It is stated that arrests have been made. The garrisons of Upper Navarre have been reinforced.

Caleb Cushing, Minister for the United States, will soon sail on leave of absence.

RAILROADS.

ITEMS.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has finally decided to enter the field for the Colorado business in conjunction with the Union Pacific. This business has been heretofore exclusively in the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. As the Chicago & Northwestern has facilities for these points equally as good as the above roads, it will prove quite a powerful and dangerous competitor. The rates adopted by the Northwestern are the same as those of the other roads.

No steps have yet been taken looking towards the erection of the new Northwestern depot at the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, and it is unlikely that anything will be done this season.

RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 25.—George A. Griggs, Superintendent of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, tendered his resignation to-day, to accept a similar position on the Connecticut Valley Railroad.

FIRES.

AT BANGOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 25.—Two buildings—one owned by a man named Lambert, the other by John Peck—in Bangor, Bay County, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss on both, $1,800; but little insurance.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—Two houses and barns in this city, owned by J. D. Redding, burned this forenoon. Loss, $6,000. The residence of Mr. Patten, of this city, burned last night. Loss, $2,000. Insured for two-thirds of its value.

THE KERR OBSEQUIES.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 25.—This forenoon all the business houses in the city were closed as a token of respect to the dead Speaker, and nearly the entire population were taking part in the ceremonies or witnessing the grand pageant which was formed by the various societies in the city. At the appointed hour the various organizations moved on to Spring street, taking their places in the line assigned them by the Chief Marshal, Gen. Scribner. There were about twenty societies, including Masons, Odd-Fellows, workingmen, German societies, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Societe Francaise, and many others, with members of the Bar in this city and Louisville, the officers of the governments of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, the Congressional escort from Washington, and State officers and other dignitaries from abroad. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in this section, and only exceeded by the funeral procession of Gov. Willard when a large body of the military of Kentucky and Indiana took part.

The arrangements were admirable, and everything satisfactory. Many of the houses along the line were heavily draped in black, testifying the esteem in which the honored dead was held by the community. During the movements of the procession, bells were tolled and the streets were crowded with people moving in the direction of the family mansion.

On the arrival of the procession at the house, it was halted, when the funeral services were performed, the Rev. S. Conn, of the First Presbyterian Church, preaching the discourse, from Proverbs, xxii., 1. The sermon was a feeling and touching one, and when referring to the life and character of the deceased, and the purity of character which he ever maintained, there were audible sobs from many present.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the Third Presbyterian Church, assisted in the services.

After the close of the services the burial-case containing the remains was removed, and the line of march was taken up, and proceeded to the solemn music of half a dozen bands to the Northern Cemetery. At the grave the burial-rites of the Masonic fraternity were recited by the officers of Jefferson Lodge No. 104, of which he was a member.

The grounds in which Mr. Kerr is buried adjoin those where Gov. Willard is entombed, and are in one of the most conspicuous and beautiful spots in the cemetery. The tomb of Michael C. Kerr will become the shrine at which the lovers of truth, honor, and courage will kneel in the future.

Among the attendants on the ceremonies were Gov. Hendricks and several State officers, and a large number of citizens of Indiana; Gen. E. Keen and staff, of the Department of the South, and a number of distinguished citizens of Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 25.—A large non-partisan meeting was held here this evening, when fine eulogies upon the death of Speaker Kerr were delivered. Speaker Kerr attended school in Erie, and was privately married to Miss Coover, his present wife.

THE HIBERNIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Since the Ancient Order of Hibernians has been openly charged with collision with the Molly Maguires, many conscientious and respectable members have been quietly disconnecting themselves from their divisions, though this was only playing into the hands of the rougher and more unscrupulous members, as it left them in control of the organization and its funds. The National Board recently ordered a contribution of $5 from each division for a purpose not stated, but which members of the Order were satisfied was to be devoted to the defense of the Molly Maguires. So intent was the National Board upon obtaining this contribution, that the signs and pass-words, technically called the "Goods," for the different quarters, were sent to the different body Master-Owls, to be given to the division on payment of the assessment. This satisfied most of the members of Division No 2 that there was something wrong, and, acting under good legal advice, they met and passed resolutions to dissolve the Order, and assigning the money to the trustees to await their fu[rther] action.

THE COURTS.

Another Fraudulent-Divorce Lawyer Discovered.

The Rockford & Rock Island Road Settled at Last.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—In Bankruptcy.

Although the laudable but tardy action of the Bar Association of this city has been instrumental in ridding Chicago of one notorious divorce shyster, A. Goodrich, yet there is plenty of opportunity still remaining to pursue the same praiseworthy path. Goodrich brazenly advertises that he can procure divorces in every State on account of incompatibility, etc., and several others, Sims, Marvyn, et al., are following the same course. There are also others not so well known to infamy. A new and hitherto undiscovered aspirant by the name of R. M. Styles was unearthed yesterday. The Clerk of the Superior Court received a letter yesterday from Mrs. Angeline C. Fournier, of LeRoy, Genesee County, N. Y., asking about a suit for divorce which she had been informed was pending against her in the Supreme Court of Chicago, of which J. R. Boyd was Clerk. It is hardly necessary to say there is no such court in this city.

Inclosed in the letter was what purported to be a copy of a publication notice, which is necessary in all cases of non-resident defendants, notifying Mrs. Fournier that her husband, of Canada, had begun a suit for divorce from her in the Supreme Court of Chicago on the ground of incompatibility and desertion, and that she must appear against him on the first day of the term, July 28, 1876, or default would be taken. This notice, which had printing on only one side of the paper, so that it could not have been cut from a newspaper, purported to be signed by R. M. Boyd as Clerk.

The whole thing is a barefaced fraud, and would only deceive a person who did not live in this State or who was exceptionally ignorant. There is no such court nor clerk, nor is there in the Directory nor on the lawyers' advertising-lists the name of any such lawyer as R. M. Styles, who pretends to be plaintiff's solicitor. A decree based on such papers would be void ab initio, and would not prevent indictment for adultery or bigamy should the complainant marry again. If any others have been victimized in a similar way they will aid justice in making it known.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The final decree in the long-pending case of the Union Trust Company vs. the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company was entered yesterday, and the litigation about that road finally closed except as to Osterberg's appeal from some rulings of Judge Drummond. The Judge had decided that $4,000 in Government bonds received from Cornelius Lynde and Henry Curtis, Jr., and $7,417.13 in money paid into court by the Receiver, should be kept for the benefit of the mortgage creditors against the petition of Osterberg, the purchaser, as Trustee of the road, who wished the bonds to be given to him, and the money used toward payment of the taxes on the road for 1875. The Clerk of the Court was ordered to sell the bonds and add the proceeds to the funds for distribution among the creditors. From these rulings Osterberg appealed.

The litigation over this road has been going on for about two years only, and it may well be regarded as a big case. The road originally cost from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000, but sold at auction, in the summer of 1875, for $1,320,000, to Mr. Osterberg as representative of the German bondholders. It does not seem to have been a very successful speculation, as at least for some months after the sale it hardly paid the running expenses, and the purchasers were heavily taxed to provide funds to put it in order. The sale is now finally fully consummated, and the bondholders realized from 5 to 7 per cent on their investment.

JOSEPH MOSS.

Some time ago the Crane Bros'. Manufacturing Company filed a creditor's bill against Joseph Moss, J. S. Reed, et al., to recover on a judgment previously rendered against them. Soon after, H. J. Chase was appointed Receiver, and, being duly authorized, began collecting the rents due from the sub-tenants of the Briggs House, of which Moss and Reed were proprietors. Moss, however, contrary to the injunction issued in the case, also kept on collecting, and scooped in some $3,000. A rule was then issued against him to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in disobeying the injunction. To this he paid no attention, and yesterday he was arrested, but, by an arrangement made with the complainants, he was allowed to be released on giving bond, and given thirty days' time in which to produce the money. If he fail is doing so, he in to be recommitted to jail.

DIVORCES.

Elizabeth Becker filed a bill against her husband, Jacob Becker, on account of his adultery.

Harriet E. Lester has also made application for a divorce from her husband, Henry Lester, of Niles. She says she married him in 1856, and has borne him six children. For the last ten years he has been accustomed to abuse and beat her, and he is growing worse and worse. He has also made threats of killing her, and she now lives in daily fear that he will put an end to her life. In October last she was obliged to have him arrested and bound over to keep the peace. Since then he has been comparatively quiet, until a few days since, when he ordered her to leave the house. Lester has a store and lot worth about $3,000, a stock of groceries worth $300 or $400, and derives an income of $150 a year rent from the room in his building occupied as a Post-Office. There are some perquisites from his position as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, so that he is quite comfortably situated financially. Mrs. Lester therefore asks that all these things may be taken into account, that she may be granted a divorce, the use of the homestead, and suitable alimony.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond left last evening for the East, where he will spend a month and visit the Centennial.

Judge Blodgett was in town yesterday, and will be in Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

M. Bolles & Co. filed a petition against the town authorities of the Town of Brimfield to compel them to pay the amount of two judgments recovered against them by petitioners. One of these judgments was for the sum of $1,183.53, the other for $1,228.48. The suits were brought on some railroad aid bonds which the town declined to pay, even when the claims were reduced to judgment, and the petitioners ask that the town authorities may be compelled to audit and pay them. The same parties filed a similar petition against the Town Board of the Town of Elmwood, to compel them to pay two judgments for $1,727.50 and $1,229.39 respectively. The value of the consideration on which the suits were based is the same as in the first suit.

J. R. Remick and Palmer C. Smith filed a bill against the Chicago and St. Louis Coke and Coal Company and Henry S. Austin to foreclose a trust deed for $10,500 on the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 15; the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, excepting 8 88-100 acres in the northwest corner of said quarter, as reserved in deed from Fisher and others to one Austin, containing 151 12-100 acres; also the central part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west line 40 rods south of the northwest corner of said quarter, and running thence south 80 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence north 80 rods, and thence west 160 rods to the place of beginning. Also all the right, title, and interest of the Company in and to the south 40 acres of said northwest ¼ of Sec. 23, all in Township 12, north Range 9 east of the fourth principal meridian, excepting the lime, clay, stone, and mineral products other than coal, coke, and their incidents in the land above described.

Isabella M. and Henry Lyman filed a bill against John and Mary Ennis, Henry N. and Perisa E. Johnston, George A. and Mary R. Frear, A. J. Glass, trustee, and L. Baird, trustee, to foreclose two trust deeds in the nature of mortgages on Sub-Lot 1, Lot 35, and Sub-Lot 2, Lot 34, Block 36, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

August Kopsell and Robert Whitely, trunk manufacturers at No. 114 Madison street, under the name of Kopsell & Whitely, filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The preferred and secured debts amount to $415, and the unsecured to $9,548.37. The assets consist of personal property to the amount of $102.75, and open accounts, $795.14, in the hands of J. M. Moriarty, Assignee. There is also a stock of trunks, traveling-bags, etc., in the hands of Moriarty, to whom all the bankrupts' stock was assigned July 6 for the benefit of creditors. Kopsell's individual secured debts amount to $27,500, secured by real estate worth $22,000. The unsecured debts foot up $4,628.80. The assets consist of the above-mentioned real estate, and some furniture at Snow's Dancing Academy worth $500. Whitely owes $1,126, with no assets. The petition was referred to the Register. Bradford Hancock was afterward appointed Provisional Assignee. An order was also issued on Moriarty to show cause by Aug. 28 why he should not turn over the bankrupt goods in his hands to the Provisional Assignee.

Charles E. Ebert, a restaurant keeper at No. 204 State street, also went into voluntary bankruptcy. His debts, all unsecured, are $1,869.87. The assets comprise $634.70, of which $448 is claimed as exempt. The petition was referred to the Register.

In the case of Erby & Barnes, an order was made directing that the report of the Provisional Assignee stand approved unless objections be filed within ten days.

Deutsch & Frisch were adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable Sept. 23 before Register Johnson, at Peoria.

Harris Levy was also adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued for Sept. 23, before Register Hibbard. Bradford Hancock was appointed his Provisional Assignee.

Discharges were issued to Herman & Barclay and Francis A. Riddle.

An order was made in the case of Hessy Rosenstock that the bankrupt show cause by the first Monday in October why his discharge should not be set aside.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of John H. Batten.

The first dividend in the case of O. G. Thompson was continued to Aug. 31.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day in the estate of Michael B. Bailey.

The composition meeting in the case of Christem Kassing will be held at 10 a. m. to-day, and an Assignee will be elected at the same time.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William P. Gray began a suit yesterday against Walter R. Cornell, claiming $3,000.

The Union National Bank brought suit for $2,000 against L. A. Hartman and William Graham. S. A. Irish et al. began a suit for $5,000 against the same parties.

J. J. Janeway and C. J. Carpenter sued John S. Hunt for $2,000.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company sued Elijah Warren, H. A. Warren, A. E. Warren, and J. F. Keeney for $1,500.

Washington Libby commenced a suit to recover $5,000 from W. H. W. Cushman.

Nehemiah Sherwood sued Davis and John Murphy for $1,500.

Miner T. Ames et al., for the use of the Miner T. Ames Company, brought a suit for $1,500 against John W. Baker, and another for $2,000 against James Broddle.

B. W. Phillips sued John M. Mueller for $1,500.

H. G. Robinson began an action against N. S. Bouton to recover $5,000.

George Pinkle commenced a suit for $10,000 against Ferdinand E. Canda and Henry R. Payson.

Roberts, Cushman & Co. sued J. G. Wallaster and Jacob Neuner for $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

S. Bradick commenced a suit in trespass against the Victor Sewing-Machine Company, A. G. Dayton, E. H. Jeffrey, L. C. Riggs, W. C. Shaw, and M. Jones, laying damages at $5,000.

H. H. Rice began a suit for $10,000 against the National Bank of Commerce.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. A. Sprague et al. vs. A. Levy, $16.48.—D. H. Dickinson vs. C. A. and Louisa Furst, $903.41.—Same vs. Fred Ruhlman, $402.84.—Same vs. John B. Mallers and Theresa Mallers, $505.—Same vs. Same, $204.63.—Rudolph Wolfson vs. Mary Dougherty, $200.87.—C. H. Schwab et al. vs. John Bourke, $435.13.

'HOPPERS IN IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROLFE, Pocahontas Co., Ia., Aug. 21.—The grasshoppers have not committed near the damage to crop and garden-stuff that was feared when they first came, two weeks ago. Though they have done great injury to the corn, we think there will be still a good average crop. Their ravages in the early-planted corn are chiefly around the margins of the field, though we do not know of a field but what they have eaten away all the silk; and, among the late-planted pieces, a good portion of the ear, in some instances. Back a few miles from the Des Moines River, the late-planted corn is totally destroyed, as far as I can learn. Both corn and garden-stuff out on the prairie away from the river have suffered from their ravages the most. We think the reason is, that there is not near as large an acreage back from the river; each farm is like a little oasis amid the great desert of prairie; consequently they flock into the fields from the unbroken prairie, as the corn and garden-stuff are all they have to feed upon; whereas, along the river, the land is nearly all improved, and the 'hoppers feed a good deal from willow-hedges, poplars, and a variety of the native timbers.

At this writing the farmers are far more hopeful than they were a week ago. The pests have manifested a good deal of uneasiness ever since they came, two weeks ago. They came with a northeast wind, and wanted to go with the same; but the wind has been chiefly from the south; so every sunny day they would rise in clouds, and apparently try to head against the wind, but would soon light down. On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the wind changed to the northwest, and they left by millions. The whole atmosphere, as high as the eye could penetrate, fairly swarmed with the winged pests. Some asserted that there were as many came as went. We could distinguish no perceptible diminution till Friday, the 18th inst., when clouds of them would rise and gyrate in the air until they reached a high altitude, and then dart away before the sharp northwest wind. At this date we are about rid of this scourage of the Northwest, we trust for this season; but their ravages are felt by the whole farming community. Some have not been hurt much; others, I hear, have lost all their crop of corn, and will be compelled to leave in order to find work to support their families. I heard one man, who had 50 acres, offering it for 50 bushels; another was offering his field of 25 acres for 5 cents per acre.

The fact of the coming of the 'hoppers is destined to seriously affect the future growth and prosperity of this country. There seems but little encouragement for the farmers to put in a crop next spring, as they have deposited countless millions of eggs. The ground is perforated like a sieve. Thousands will hatch out to every square foot, unless a miraculous interposition of Providence intervenes. Every egg will produce a live 'hopper, that must be fed on the produce of the soil till he has wings to take his departure. There is no use in disguising the fact. This scourge of the prairie must be met in all its fearful reality; some measures must be devised to exterminate this terrible pest, or else this whole country, which two weeks ago bloomed like an earthly Eden, will be transformed into a howling wilderness. All the theories of scientific men about the parasite destroying them have proved unstable as water. Never did they possess more apparent vitality than at present, and it is an alarming fact that they are on the increase. We never had them half so thick as at the present visitation; and, until this terror of the West can be exterminated, the future progress of this country is destined to be slow. J. J. J.

Des Moines (Ia.) Register, Aug. 22.

This section of the State has been so fortunate in escaping the ravages of the grasshoppers the past few years, while other portions of our prairie State have been devastated, that we have come to consider ourselves safe from the pests. It seems, however, that west of here they are again in the fields in immense numbers. The vanguard of their army made its appearance in Avoca last Thursday, and the main army is now in the fields, though doing but little damage. Sunday they appeared in great swarms along the line of the Rock Island Railroad between Atlantic and Neola, and the farmers are somewhat frightened. The fences and the railroad-ties hang with them and looked as though huge swarms of bees had clustered on the fence-posts. They have not done any damage except in the corn immediately on the line of the road. All the grass has been eaten also along the track. Sunday they were in such immense numbers on the railroad iron, between Atlantic and Neolo as to stop the trains. Four freight and stock trains were delayed on an average of six hours each, and the passenger train yesterday morning was also delayed some time. These pests lay on the track in clumps 4 and 5 inches thick. The wheels crush them, and then the track becomes covered with their carcasses and the wheels fly but make no progress. Sand has to be placed on the track before the train can be moved. This experiment must be repeated every few rods and, of course the progress is slow. Yesterday, from the reports received by Mr. H. F. Royce, Assistant Superintendent of the Rock Island Road, we learn that the 'hoppers appeared uneasy and inclined to fly, but will remain as they are while the weather remains murky. The belief is that they can do but little damage. All the small grain has been harvested, and the corn is too near ripe and hard to be much injured.

From a postal card from Storm Lake we learn that these pests have reached that point and are making in this direction in countless numbers.

Why.

Detroit Free Press.

A boy sat at the corner of Grand River avenue and Park place yesterday gnawing away at some watermelon rinds which had been thrown out of a store. A passer halted, observed the lad's occupation, and asked:

"Boy, why do you gnaw those melon rinds?"

"'Cause the other feller got the start of me and gnawed the core!" was the very complacent reply.

WASHINGTON.

Something About Congressman Vance and His Election Grievance.

What Is Being Done at the United States Mints.

The National Election Laws—The Attorney-General's Circular.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

MR. VANCE OF OHIO HAS A GRIEVANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Representative Vance, who took a very active part in the investigation of the Government Printing Office, now finds that the printers there are using their influence, through a labor organization, to defeat him in his district, and are taking up subscription in the office to help the move. On learning this, he brought the matter to the attention of Senator Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, as a matter the Republicans ought not to countenance. The Senator wrote Mr. Clapp, Public Printer, on the subject, who replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1876.—MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., calling my attention to a report which has reached you in effect that a subscription has been opened in the Government Printing-Office to aid the opposition to Mr. Vance, of Ohio. You are pleased to say in that connection that while you do not dispute the right of the employes of the Government Printing-Office to advance their political opinions, whatever they may be, in all lawful ways, and to subscribe moneys for any legitimate purpose of election, you think it indecorous and improper that a subscription of this kind should be opened and furthered by any of my subordinates. You also suggest that if the report which has reached you be true that I express my disapprobation in such way as I deem proper and effectual. In reply, I would most respectfully state that while I was out of the office, and had no control of the Government Printing Office, a subscription paper was being circulated by an employe of this office for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of two individuals who had been selected by the printers to represent them in Mr. Vance's district in behalf of the interests of labor and in opposition to his return to Congress. The effort did not seem to be of a party political character, and I respectfully declined to be identified with it, while I had no power to prevent it. As I am at present advised nothing has come of this movement, as no money has been collected upon the subscription. I notice that a recent law of Congress prohibits the collection of moneys for political purposes by the employes of all departments of the Government, and hence when I enter upon my duties as Public Printer it will be my pleasure to guard that law from violation in the Government Printing Office. I desire to thank you for calling my attention to this subject. Very respectfully, etc., A. M. CLAPP.

Hon. H. B. ANTHONY.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS.

THE MINTS ALL AT WORK—MONTHLY COINAGE OF SILVER—AMOUNT OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY REDEEMED — PLENTY OF SMALL CHANGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Director Linderman, of the Mint, reports that all the mints are now running on subsidiary silver coins to their full capacity, and that the monthly coinage of silver will be about $2,500,000. During the present month the daily average of fractional currency redeemed in silver coins at the Treasury has been $63,000, or about $1,600,000 per month. The Treasurer estimates that this daily average will continue during the balance of the month. This is about $1,000,000 per month below the amount now being coined. Should the mints continue to coin silver at the present rate no apprehension need be felt about scarcity of small change. Since the passage of the Silver act the amount of fractional currency presented for redemption has steadily fallen off. At first the daily average presented for redemption was nearly $100,000. In July it was $65,000; and the Treasurer estimates that in September it will fall below $60,000. The Philadelphia Mint alone can supply enough small coin to meet this demand.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Attorney-General Taft has sent a copy of his proposed circular to District-Attorneys and Marshals in regard to enforcing the election laws to the President at Long Branch. It will probably be approved by the President and returned for promulgation early next week.

UNDERHAND WORK.

A movement has been discovered on the part of several of the persons indicted in connection with the Parkman, Brooks & Co. fraud to secure the removal of various clerks in the Treasury Department who testified against them before the Grand Jury and before the Committee of Congress. A number of political friends of these parties, and others who have sustained relations to the case, are assisting in this matter. Taking advantage of the reduction in progress, these politicians have preferred various false charges against these persons, by means of which they hope to revenge themselves. Discovery of the character of their work will probably defeat it.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—One hundred and fifty masons and stone-cutters sailed yesterday for Scotland, under contract with John Coghill, to work on the parochial buildings in Greenock. They are to receive 10 pence per hour for eight hours a day. One hundred and fifty more are to sail soon for Scotland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The ship Golden State, which sails from New York Sept. 1 for Shanghai, will take out 4,500 bales of domestic drillings and sheetings, the largest shipment of American cotton goods since 1860.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The schooner Ocean Spray, of this port, has been taken to Portland by the revenue authorities, charged with introducing liquor and fire-arms among the natives of Alaska, and other illegal acts.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 25.—Deputy United States Marshall Kline to-day brought down six men arrested for illicit distilling in Newton County. This makes eighteen men and six illicit distilleries captured by the revenue officers in the mountains of Newton County within the last month.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Fire Departments of Keokuk and Galesburg contested this afternoon at the fair-grounds, in this city in a race of 400 yards for a purse of $400. The Keokuk boys were awarded the money by making the distance half a second sooner than their competitors. Time, 1 minute and 9 seconds and 1 minute and 9½ seconds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Aug. 25.—The wife of Howard Eighme, who so mysteriously disappeared from her home near Makanda, some weeks ago, has been seen alive in the last two days, making for her relatives in Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—J. C. Flood denies that his visit East is to open a transfer office for the Bonanza mines in New York. It is purely a pleasure trip.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 25.—An enthusiastic reception was given to the Keokuk firemen who were victorious in the hose-reel contest at Galesburg to-day. On their arrival home to-night they were met at the train by a torchlight procession and escorted up town, where a bonfire was built and speeches made.

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Financier* says silver yesterday was dealt in at 52d per ounce. There is a demand for the East, while the supplies here are very small.

Most of the other journals continue to quote silver at 51⅝d.

The *Echo's* financial articles quote silver nominally, 52d.

Of the tenders for £500,000 in bills on India received at the Bank of England to-day, only £50,000 were allotted, mainly to Calcutta. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s 8d per rupee will receive in full. No allotments will be made below that price.

A Shower of Ice in Midsummer.

Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

One day last week, during the heavy thunder storm that passed over the western portion of Aroostook, Me., there is said to have fallen, in the Town of Sherman, a literal shower of ice. The larger pieces were oblong, with sharp corners. One measured 2¼ inches long, 2 inches wide, and 1½ inches thick. Cabbage leaves were riddled with holes as large as a man's hand, while fruit and forest trees suffered severely. The fall of ice was several miles in extent. There was no wind blowing at the time, otherwise the damage to window-glass would have been immense.

...SHINGTON.

...bout Congressman Vance ...s Election Grievance.

...ing Done at the United ...tates Mints.

...al Election Laws— ...ttorney-General's ... Circular.

...CAL INFLUENCE. ...OF OHIO HAS A GRIEVANCE. ...Dispatch to The Tribune.

...D. C., Aug. 25.—Representa... took a very active part in the ...the Government Printing Office, ...he printers there are using their ...h a labor organization, to de... ...istrict, and are taking up sub... ...office to help the move. On ...brought the matter to the at... ...tor Anthony, Chairman of the ...ee on Printing, as a matter the ...ght not to countenance. The ...r. Clapp, Public Printer, on the ...plied as follows:

...D. C., Aug. 16, 1876.—MY DEAR ...honor to acknowledge the receipt ...the 15th inst., calling my atten... ...which has reached you in effect ...n has been opened in the Govern... ...ffice to aid the opposition to Mr. ...You are pleased to say in that ...while you do not dispute the right ...of the Government Printing-Office ...political opinions, whatever they ...lawful ways, and to subscribe ...any legitimate purpose of ...think it indecorous and im... ...a subscription of this kind ...opened and furthered by ...dinates. You also suggest that if ...has reached you be true that I ex... ...robation in such way as I deem ...tual. In reply, I would most re... ...hat while I was out of the office, ...trol of the Government Printing ...tion paper was being circulated ...of this office for the purpose of ...defray the expenses of two indi... ...d been selected by the printers ...hem in Mr. Vance's district ...the interests of labor ...n to his return to Congress. The ...em to be of a party political char... ...ectfully declined to be identified ...had no power to prevent it. As I ...ivised nothing has come of this ...o money has been collected upon ...I notice that a recent law of ...its the collection of moneys for ...s by the employes of all depart... ...vernment, and hence when I enter ...as Public Printer it will be my ...d that law from violation in the ...ting Office. I desire to thank you ...tention to this subject. Very re... A. M. CLAPP. ...NTHONY.

...ARY SILVER COINS.

...AT WORK—MONTHLY COINAGE ...AMOUNT OF FRACTIONAL CUR... ...EEMED — PLENTY OF SMALL

..., D. C., Aug. 23.—Director Lin... ...Mint, reports that all the mints ...g on subsidiary silver coins to ...ity, and that the monthly coin... ...il be about $2,500,000. During ...nth the daily average of fraction... ...deemed in silver coins at the ...een $63,000, or about $1,600,000 ...he Treasurer estimates that this ...ill continue during the balance ...This is about $1,000,000 per ...the amount now being coined. ...ts continue to coin silver at the ...no apprehension need be felt ...of small change. Since the pass... ...er act the amount of fractional ...nted for redemption has steadily ...first the daily average presented ...was nearly $100,000. In July it ...and the Treasurer estimates that ...it will fall below $60,000. The ...Mint alone can supply enough ...eet this demand.

...TES AND NEWS.

...HE ELECTION LAWS. ...l Dispatch to The Tribune.

..., D. C., Aug. 25.—Attorney- ...as sent a copy of his proposed ...trict-Attorneys and Marshals in ...ting the election laws to the ...ong Branch. It will probably be ...e President and returned for pro... ...y next week.

...NDERHAND WORK.

...has been discovered on the part ...e persons indicted in connection ...nan, Brooks & Co. fraud to se... ...al of various clerks in the Treas... ...al who testified against them be... ...Jury and before the Committee ...A number of political friends of ...and others who have sustained re... ...ase, are assisting in this matter. ...ge of the reduction in progress, ...s have preferred various false ...these persons, by means of ...e to revenge themselves. Dis... ...character of their work will prob...

...EGRAPHIC NOTES.

...Aug. 25.—One hundred and fifty ...ne-cutters sailed yesterday for ...r contract with John Coghill, to ...rochial buildings in Greenock. ...eive 10 pence per hour for eight ...One hundred and fifty more are ...Scotland.

...ug. 25.—The ship Golden State, ...n New York Sept. 1 for Shang... ...t 4,500 bales of domestic drill... ...ings, the largest shipment of ...n goods since 1860.

...co, Cal., Aug. 25.—The schooner ...this port, has been taken to ...e revenue authorities, charged ...g liquor and fire-arms among the ...ka, and other illegal acts.

..., Aug. 25.—Deputy United States ...to-day brought down six men ...cit distilling in Newton County. ...teen men and six illicit distil... ...l by the revenue officers in the ...Newton County within the last

...Dispatch to The Tribune. ...Ill., Aug. 25.—The Fire Depart... ...k and Galesburg contested this ...e fair-grounds, in this city in a ...s for a purse of $400. The Keo... ...awarded the money by making ...alf a second sooner than their ...me, 1 minute and 9 seconds and ...seconds.

...Dispatch to The Tribune. ...Aug. 25.—The wife of Howard ...mysteriously disappeared from ...Makanda, some weeks ago, has ...n the last two days, making for ...Pennsylvania.

...o, Aug. 25.—J. C. Flood denies ...t is to open a transfer office for ...ines in New York. It is purely

...Dispatch to The Tribune. ...Aug. 25.—An enthusiastic re... ...n to the Keokuk firemen who ...n the hose-reel contest at Gales... ...n their arrival home to-night ...the train by a torchlight pro... ...rted up town, where a bonfire ...eeches made.

...ER IN ENGLAND.

...23.—The Financier says silver ...alt in at 52d per ounce. There ...the East, while the supplies ...ll.

...er journals continue to quote

...nancial articles quote silver

...for £500,000 in bills on India ...Bank of England to-day, only ...llotted, mainly to Calcutta ...utta at 1s 8d per rupee will ...No allotments will be made

...of Ice in Midsummer. ...r (Me.) Commercial. ...ek, during the heavy thunder ...over the western portion of ...here is said to have fallen, in ...man, a literal shower of ice. ...were oblong, with sharp cor... ...red 2½ inches long, 2 inches ...ches thick. Cabbage leaves ...holes as large as a man's ...nd forest trees suffered severe ...e was several miles in extent. ...l blowing at the time, other... ...to window-glass would have

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

What the Tildenites Have Already Accomplished.

Action of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington.

Disabled Union Soldiers Removed to Make Room for Rebels.

A Carnival of Ignorance, Imbecility, and Demoralization,

And a Foretaste of What We Might Expect under Tilden.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—There are thousands of people within the range of your circulation who wish you would publish the list of Union soldiers, crippled and otherwise, who held positions under the House of Representatives at Washington on March 4, 1875, and who were turned out by the present House; also, a list of the Confederates who were given their places. I am an ex-soldier with one leg, and a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and desire to see this record, in order to exhibit it to some of my fellow-ex-soldiers who call themselves "Democrats." Yours, M. S. B.

[We happen to have the very document our "constant reader" desires to see, and herewith insert it complete. It will be edifying reading to most professional reformers,—i. e., Tilden and Hendricks spoils-hunters.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Washington Republic.

The declaration of the St. Louis platform, made and repeated with frequent reiteration, that "reform is necessary," is well illustrated and sustained by the manner in which the civil offices under control of the House of Representatives have been filled and administered during the present session. The same facts will perhaps suggest that the reform which is necessary will not be secured in the Civil Service by intrusting the Administration to the Democratic party. At least, there is nothing in the record of the House, in the eight months since the beginning of December last, to prove conclusively that the Democratic party is, as a party, devoted to a pure, high-toned, efficient, well-conducted Civil Service. If Civil-Service Reform, however, means the turning out of all persons now in office;

THE REPLACING OF UNION SOLDIERS WITH SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERACY;

in putting in good places men who have failed to secure appointments in the past, and who, for that reason, have joined the Democracy, and others who have been dismissed for cause and have naturally gone to the opposition; in giving places of responsibility, filled by trained and experienced men, to the new, inexperienced, and incompetent; in generally ignoring the requirements of efficiency and capacity in the interests of partisanship and personal services; if this is the kind of Reform contemplated by the St. Louis platform, there has been a fair display of it by the Democratic House, and the country may very properly be called upon to look at it, and to determine whether the same thing of which the House holds up an example is desirable to be introduced throughout the Administration during four years.

Thus much in relation to the general manner of "Reform" appointments and administration as exhibited by the Democratic party, through its representatives in the House.

SPECIFIC STATEMENTS

are always to be preferred to generalities, and the facts and records quoted below will command attention, which need not therefore be invited. They afford material for extensive generalizations, which readers will not fail to make. They afford food for thought graver and more earnest than need be expended upon a merely partisan exhibit of facts. The patriot, the honest politician, and the real reformer may well pause to consider whether any more of the same kind of "Reform is necessary" or desirable, or likely to be advantageous to the country.

One of the most striking facts shown by the record is the utter abhorrence which the Democratic party, through its its representatives, exhibits for the Union soldier, and the love of those who bore arms against the Republic. No protestations of loyalty will stand against such a record of Union soldiers dismissed and Rebel soldiers appointed. On this point little need be said. The list of names shall tell their own story. The column on the left hand contains the names of employes discharged, and the column on the right those appointed. The Union soldiers discharged have their names printed in SMALL CAPITAL letters. The names of Confederates appointed are in *italics*. A star designates the Union soldiers who were disabled by wounds received in the service:

OFFICERS REMOVED AND APPOINTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

In the Clerk's Office.

OFFICERS REMOVED.	OFFICERS APPOINTED.
E. McPherson, Clerk.	Geo. M. Adams, Clerk.
C. Lloyd, Chief Clerk.	G. Adams, Chief Clerk.
J. M. Barclay, Journal Clerk.	C. H. Smith, Journal Clerk.
J. W. NIGHTINGALE, Tally Clerk.	H. H. Smith, Journal Clerk.
W. K. Mechaffy, Reading Clerk.	*N. S. Brown.*
C. W. Clisbee, Reading Clerk.	*T. W. Pettit.*
J. W. Clayton, Assistant Journal Clerk.	D. Flanagan.
J. H. BONEBRAKE, Printing Clerk.	*T. O. Towles.*
W. P. White.	W. French.
L. REINBURG.	*J. H. Francis.*
J. W. KRAUTH.	J. M. Brown.
A. D. Wood.	*T. H. Baker.*
A. BARNES.	*T. B. Dalton.*
Z. Moses, Cashier.	F. F. King.
J. Holcombe.	E. Keightley.
H. D. WHARTON.*	J. C. Barr.
J. P. JEFFRIES.	H. M. Beadle.
E. J. CRESSY.	*D. B. Subiet.*
E. F. Minor.	*E. M. Jewell.*
J. J. Piatt, Librarian.	J. D. Young.
P. Stephens, Librarian.	W. O. Reeves.
Joseph Harris, Chief Messenger.	J. H. Patterson.
J. B. CLARKE, JR., Supt. Documents.	*Morgan Rawles.*
S. F. Stimson, Clerk.	C. H. Voorhees.
J. C. ROWLAND, Clerk.	H. A. Alcott.
J. T. MILLER, Engineer.	G. C. Ellison.
Levi Jones, Assistant Engineer.	J. W. McGlensey.
A. T. Sherman, Assistant Engineer.	C. A. Stewart.
David Small, Assistant Engineer.	J. H. Rodgers.
J. H. Barker, Fireman.	E. Morris.
C. P. BURDICK, Fireman.	P. M. Higgins.
E. H. Brown, Fireman.	S. J. Davenport.
J. B. SIMMONS, Fireman.	T. Rafferty.
Hugh Lyons, Fireman.	L. J. Reilly.
F. BALLENGER.	T. McKag.
J. D. Barclay.	W. H. Scudder.
T. H. Sherman, Secretary to Speaker.	*J. H. White.*
WILLIAM DEPLICH.*	John P. Dorsey.
H. L. LINKER.	N. M. Lathim.
GEORGE WINTERS.	Franklin Temple.
DAVID SMALL.	Robert Richardson.
A. T. SHERMAN.	Elias Polk.
H. H. Remington.	William R. Grubb.
Arthur L. Thomas.	
George D. Crawford.	
John Grady.	

Under the Doorkeeper.

DISCHARGED.	APPOINTED.
O. Buxton, Doorkeeper.	*L. H. Fitzhugh.*
JOHN BOYD, Assistant Doorkeeper.	*J. W. Jennings.*
GEORGE W. DUNN, Supt. Folding-room.	A. W. Fletcher.
J. Duffield, Superintendent Documents.	*A. W. Reese.*
W. S. YOUNG, Assistant Supt. Documents.	C. C. Aleshire.
J. A. BUXTON, File Cl'k.	L. Fitzhugh.
J. S. SAMSON, Mess.	Eugene Darnin.
A. S. French, Mess.	*N. S. Clark.*
S. B. Wells, Mess.	S. J. Richardson.
J. W. Chandler, Mess.	William Deegan.
R. R. STEPHENS, Mess.	G. M. Lefevre.
GEORGE C. MCPHERSON, Messenger.	*Silas Carr.*
JOHN STERLING, Mess.	E. A. Dulin.
J. W. WRIGHT, Mess.	F. M. Schell.
W. P. ANDERSON, Mess.	John Baxter.
H. DECKER,* Mess.	*P. H. Winston.*
M. J. BUNNELL,* Mess.	*James G. Paine.*
J. B. EUGENE,* Mess.	Charles W. Combs.
WM. M. GIBSON,* Mess.	James G. Long.
S. H. Nealy.	W. J. McCord.
G. W. Pugh.	*C. C. Buckner.*
E. C. Stevens.	George A. Bacon.
J. L. Kenea.	T. G. Sullivan.
A. Marston.	John Baxter.
J. E. W. THOMPSON.*	S. O. Hemmingway.
W. HARDING.	*W. Leach.*
Robert O'Hare.	*Patrick Doran,* Messenger to Confederate House.
S. S. STRACHAN.	
J. N. Hubbard.	
A. H. Lloyd.	*W. W. Stringfield.*
J. B. HAMMOND.	G. J. Huston.
C. H. SEWELL.*	T. J. Leary.
E. J. Burr.	S. E. Gittings.
W. G. Brower.	George K. Coleman.
JOHN HUNTER.	*J. S. Knight.*
PHIL COLEMAN.*	*J. T. Blackstone.*
Lewis Ellis.	*W. W. Lester.*
J. J. G. BALL.*	*Thomas T. Dugan.*
Charles M. Bryant.	*Frank Smythe.*
W. P. Lawver.	*George V. Hebb.*
John H. Holmes.	*N. B. Henderson.*
John H. Hersey.	*H. M. Scott.*
THOMAS H. HARPER.	*C. W. Dunnington.*

Under the Doorkeeper.

DISCHARGED.	APPOINTED.
WM. M. LONG.	E. P. Schell.
T. F. Taylor.	James Hall.
	J. Smith.
	James Morrow.
	K. L. Blood.
	William F. Weeks.
	J. R. Dunbar.
	J. H. Dougherty.
	Charles A. Ebert.
	A. B. Corbusill.
	B. E. Hambleton.
	Albert E. Roberson.
	L. W. Neilson.
	Samuel M Freeman.
	William Deagan.
	George M. Lefever.
	E. H. Dulin.
	R. D. Brown.
	C. T. Lewis.
	Temple Houston.
	James C. Courts.
	Alexander S. Whiteside.
	Stephen W. Buck.
	R. H. Paxton.
	John B. Trainer.
	William Tucker.
	C. Oney Shindler.
	J. B. Fossett.
	E. L. Rose.
	JOHN RYAN.*
	JACOB HUTTON.*
	THOMAS G. HIBBEN.*
	Edward Webster.
	Patrick Sullivan.
	James M. Johns.
Laborers under the Doorkeeper.	*Laborers under the Doorkeeper.*
Jos T. Jackson.	John L. King.
Alfred Dade.	James Hall.
Geo. Winters, in Navy.	John Berry.
WM. HUTCHINSON.	Wm. H. Hall.
Harriet P. Phrisk, charge Ladies' Retiring-room.	Richard A. Shaw.
	Wilson Grice.
	J. M. Johns.
	B. R. Price.
	Benj. Stewart.
	C. N. Mullan.
	A. A. Johnson.
	C. L. Freeman.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

REMOVED.	APPOINTED.
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms.	J. G. Thompson.
E. L. Whitford, Clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms.	E. Winship.
Chas. Christian, Mess.	R. W. Lennox.

Capitol Police.

Col. GEORGE W. KIRK.	*H. T. Banks.*
W. K. TAYLOR.	Thomas Fealom.
E. S. Atkinson.	J. G. Barker.
C. J. Jones.	F. J. Jones.
J. McNeal.	J. G. Saunders.
J. W. Westfall.	J. Hill.
F. M. Colby.	J. H. Burnham.
A. M. Green.	M. Connolly.

Post-Office.

H. M. SHERWOOD,* Postmaster.	*Joseph M. Stewart.*
JAMES F. WILSON,* Assistant Postmaster.	*E. Snowden, Jr.*
NORMAN CRANE, Mess.	*A. W. C. Nowlan.*
J. H. LYTLE, Mess.	P. S. Goodsell.
F. A. WARDELL,* Mess.	*J. R. Fisher.*
W. B. SESSIONS, Mess.	*G. W. Kennedy.*
C. Palmoni, Mess.	*Edward Este.*
D. B. BRADLEY, Mess.	*E. C. Glass.*
D. T. BISHOP, Mess.	Joseph M. Taylor.
R. S. MCMICHAEL,* Messenger.	*George W. Rock.*
A. M. LEGO, Mess.	*W. Robertson.*
C. M. Thomas, Mess.	*Henry Cook.*
James L. McKee, Mess.	Thomas B. Kirby.
J. D. SEVERN, Mess.	*William B. Lowry.*
R. P. BISHOP,* Mess.	*George T. Rodgers.*
JAMES H. PAINE, Mess.	*Richard Allen.*
J. R. MERTZ,* Mail Agt.	*H. Latham.*

An examination of the table shows that there were discharged from the Doorkeeper's department 23 Union soldiers, from the Clerk's office, 19 Union soldiers; from the Post-Office 13 Union soldiers, from the Capitol Police, 2, making 57 Union soldiers discharged by the Democratic House since its organization last December. A number of these soldiers were disabled in the service.

CONFEDERATES APPOINTED.

There were appointed in their places, as far as can be ascertained, in the Doorkeeper's department, 19 Confederates; in the Clerk's office, 10; in the Post-Office, 14; Capitol Police, 1, and 3 committee clerks,—making 47 Confederate soldiers appointed. The names of many of the employes of the present House, such as extra messengers, folders, and extra committee clerks, cannot be ascertained, for the reason that they are paid upon vouchers instead of a regular roll. A great number of these extra employes are ex-Confederates, and if the facts could be ascertained in all the cases, the number of ex-Confederate soldiers appointed would be found to exceed the number of Union soldiers discharged.

THE POST-OFFICE ROLLS

show the most wanton disregard by the Confederate House of the obligations of the Government to its disabled soldiers, where nearly every man discharged served in the Union army, and with two exceptions every man appointed was a Confederate.

The Postmaster, Henry M. Sherwood, was an officer of Company C, Fourth Michigan Cavalry. He served with distinction in the Southwest, and lost a leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Being an officer of the House his removal was decided on, and his successor was selected by a Democratic caucus, and on the first day of the Forty-fourth Congress, by a strict party vote, he was removed to make room for Col. Joseph M. Stewart, a Confederate officer of Ashby's command of Confederate cavalry.

Joseph F. Wilson, the Assistant Postmaster, served with distinction in the War, and was shot through the face at Fort Donelson and terribly disfigured. He still suffers severely from his wounds. He was the first one discharged to make room for E. Snowden, Jr., an ex-Confederate, who was, however, not in the army. He took the modified oath in qualifying for the office.

F. A. Wardell was a member of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, served with distinction during the entire War, and was very severely wounded at Winchester. He was discharged early in the session by Col. Stewart to make room for an ex-Confederate soldier.

R. P. Bishop, in the Post-Office Department, belongs to a Michigan infantry regiment, served during the War, losing an arm in the service. He, too, gave place to a Confederate soldier early in the session.

R. S. McMichael was a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment, and is almost entirely blind from wounds received in the service. An ex-Confederate soldier succeeded Mr. McMichael.

THE DOORKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

was notoriously the worst demoralized, however, by the changes made of any. Mr. O. S. Buxton, a gentleman of intelligence and character, and a most efficient officer, was succeeded by L. H. Fitzhugh, an ex-Confederate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Confederate Congress. This man Fitzhugh has become famous by reason of letters in which he describes himself as "a *biger* man than old Grant." The same letter graphically describes the importunities of members of the reform Congress for offices for their friends, and tells how the writer is feted by wives of distinguished members because of the offices he has at his disposal. Fitzhugh was appointed because he is supposed to have some of the blood of Patrick Henry coursing in his veins. The degenerate descendant of a famous Virginian was ignominiously turned out of office, his truthful letter being made a pretext to cover the real reason, which was a failure to distribute his patronage so as to satisfy influential and exacting members.

Under the Doorkeeper was a large number of Union soldiers, fourteen of whom were more or less disabled in the Union service, from a mere gunshot wound in some cases to the loss of an arm or leg, and even both arms. All of these soldiers were marked for discharge, and nearly all of them had been given notice to quit. In a great majority of instances their places were filled by ex-Confederates. There was, however, so much disturbance raised by the Northern Democrats about the discharge of these crippled soldiers that nine of them were reinstated in their places, one of whom has since been discharged, and the remainder probably will be discharged as soon as Congress shall have adjourned. Some of the most notable of the changes made are worth more consideration than will be allotted to them in this brief sketch.

MAJ. M. J. BUNNELL

entered the service in 1861 in the Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteers. He participated in many of the important battles of the War. In October, 1861, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in January, 1862, First Lieutenant. He was engaged in all the battles from the siege of Yorktown to the second battle of Bull Run, in August, 1862, where he was severely wounded, having been shot through both lungs and the left thigh. He was left on the field for dead, remaining in the hands of the enemy. While he was still ill he was commissioned a Captain, remaining as such till the expiration of his regiment's term of service, when he was mustered out. He then entered the Veteran Reserve Corps, and did duty as Provost-Marshal till the close of the War. He was breveted Major for meritorious conduct on the field.

This brave soldier and meritorious officer was succeeded by F. M. Schell, of Indiana. Schell is a big, pompous fellow, whose business it was to clear the floor of all persons except members previous to the calling of the House to order each day. This duty he discharged in such an imposing and tremendous fashion as at first to make him a butt for ridicule. He became disagreeable by his officiousness, and grave charges were preferred, which caused his dismissal in May, but he has received pay for June and July on vouchers. He is still to be seen about the floor of the House, and it is said he has been "taken care of," which probably means that he is paid upon a voucher instead of appearing on the rolls. The story of the charges against him is too indecent to print. He is, in short, known as the purveyor to members of the House of a nameless commodity, for the furnishing of which he assisted at the beginning of the session in setting up an establishment. He has a son in the Doorkeeper's department.

William M. Gibson was a private in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment. He enlisted on the 1st of June, 1861, and participated in all the battles through the Southwest. At the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., he lost his right arm.

Hudson Decker was a member of the First New York Cavalry, and served from 1861 to 1865, through nearly all the cavalry engagements of the War. At Cold Harbor he was so injured by a fall from his horse that he has lost nearly the entire use of both his hands.

J. J. G. BALL

was a member of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, from whence he was promoted to the position of Captain in the Eighty-sixth Regiment United States troops. On April 9, 1865, at Blakely, Ala., during the engagement at that point, he was shot through the right chest and lost his right arm. If captured he was liable to be put to death by reason of the following proclamation issued by the Confederate Government Dec. 22, 1862: "That all commissioned officers in the command of Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death, and that they and each of them, whenever taken, be reserved for execution."

William Deplitch, another of the disabled soldiers discharged by Fitzhugh, served in Company E, Third Massachusetts, and lost a leg at Goldsborough, N. C.

Charles H. Sewell, of Company G, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, was another victim of Democratic Reform. He was twice wounded in action, and saw four years and more of hard service.

J. B. Eugene was a member of a Wisconsin regiment. He served during a large part of the War, and lost an arm in the service.

J. E. W. Thompson was also discharged by Fitzhugh among the first of the Union soldiers sent off to make room for Confederates. He lost an eye in one of the notable battles of the War.

Philip W. Coleman was one of the recent discharges from the Doorkeeper's department. He lost an arm while battling for the Union, and was four times severely wounded at James Island, S. C. He served in the Eighth Michigan Infantry.

That the House was

NOT FORTUNATE IN THE CHARACTER OF ITS APPOINTEES

has been well known, but a brief summary of a few instances is worth attention. The Clerk, Mr. Adams, has been under investigation, and of the charges of corruption has been acquitted, no doubt deservedly. A committee still has before it a resolution of inquiry whether Adams has not labored to oppose the legislation of the House relative to the reduction of his own salary. This he admits, in a way, but the Committee has not reported any condemnation of such action. His fault consisted chiefly in trying to secure assistance in this affair from the Republican side of the House. While Adams himself escapes any condemnation, the appointees under him have been less fortunate.

The veteran Journal Clerk, John M. Barclay, who had held the position for thirty years, and was still a most valuable officer, was forced to resign, and his assistant, J. W. Clayton, was dismissed. One C. H. Smith, of New Hampshire, was appointed to succeed Mr. Barclay, and proved to be not only incapable but dishonest. He was caught using his position to secure business as a claim agent in anticipation of the passage of the bill equalizing soldiers' bounties, and he was no doubt counting upon aiding the passage of the bill by using the influence of his office. He was investigated, threatened with dismissal, and resigned in disgrace.

The successor of Clinton Lloyd as Chief Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the House is Green Adams, the uncle of the Clerk Adams—

A CASE OF NEPOTISM REVERSED.

Green Adams was formerly Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. While in that position the Chief Clerk, Sharretts, sold waste paper to the value of $5,392.76, and paid to Green Adams out of the amount $2,517.52. Neither Sharretts nor Adams ever accounted for the money till both were out of office. When the facts were partially discovered through the man who bought the paper, Sharretts refunded $2,345.24, and turned over Green Adams' receipts for the remainder to the amount stated above. Adams makes a long statement, which is in effect that he was informed by Sharretts that this money had been kept by the Auditors because there was no fund into which it could be received in the Treasury Department, and Sharretts said, "If you pay it to any person, pay it to your successor in office." But Sharretts had never heard of this money being paid over except by one Auditor. Adams had intended to pay the money over to his successor, but went home before his successor was appointed. These facts appear in the public records, and show that the present Chief Clerk is either not a very honest man or not a very competent officer. Adams is also an ex-member of the House.

The engineer, Ellison, is

UNDER INVESTIGATION ON VARIOUS CHARGES,

and no report has been made. It would require more space to set forth the nature of the charges affecting his character than is warranted by the importance of his position. The greatest trouble with him is his incompetence. Mr. Hewitt, who originally recommended Ellison, withdrew his recommendation on discovering by inquiries of his own that Ellison did not know there was any difference between a high-pressure and a low-pressure engine, and could not explain what he would do if he found the water in the boiler had become too low. He was afterward put through a competitive examination, and came out at the head, and was appointed. It is commonly supposed that he was "crammed" for the occasion, and knew what questions to expect. That he was incompetent was shown by the condition of the air in the House, which never was so bad before, though the machinery remains unchanged. The result of the investigation is unknown.

J. J. Piatt, the Librarian of the House, a writer and scholar of some celebrity, was succeeded by John D. Young, a Democratic ex-member of Congress.

John B. Clark, Jr., a Union soldier, superintendent of the document-room, was succeeded by Morgan Rawles, an ex-Confederate and Democratic ex-member of Congress.

The Committees have a larger army of clerks than ever were employed before. They are supposed to be made necessary by the numerous investigations. Many clerks to committees are not regularly appointed, but are simply employed and paid on vouchers, so their real positions will not appear in the record.

THE DISGRACE

of two of the most important of the regular committee clerks is notorious.

Morrison appointed as clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means J. B. Hambleton. This man was a cotton claim-agent and lobbyist, and besides, was an unusually bitter and vituperative Rebel. He named a son John Wilkes Booth for the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. This charge having been made, he denied it intemperately. The charge having been proved, Morrison was unable to stand the pressure, and Hambleton resigned. His son, Benjamin F. Hambleton, is now employed in the Doorkeeper's department.

Boughton, clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs, was charged with entering into collusion, while a revenue officer, with fraudulent whisky distillers, and sharing the profits of the frauds. The investigation was made by his own Committee, which was as lenient as possible. The ex-parte case was clear against him, but division arose in the Committee about the extent of the examination, and he was finally permitted to resign, instead of being dismissed. His offense was outlawed under the statute of limitations.

Several committee clerks were discharged employes of the Departments. Such men seemed to be preferred for committee clerks, and in one or two notable instances they used the committees as instruments for revenge, not, however, very successfully.

C. W. Dunnington has an appointment under the Doorkeeper. In 1861 he was Captain of the watch at the Capitol. In March of that year he desired permission to omit hoisting the national flag over the Senate Chamber because it hurt the feelings of some people to look at it. (See Arnold's Life of Lincoln, page 268.)

The Republican members of the House undertook to stop the wholesale discharge of wounded Union soldiers, but their efforts were resisted by the Democrats.

EX-REBEL OFFICIALS IN CONGRESS—THEIR NAMES AND THEIR POSITIONS UNDER THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Although allusion is frequently made to the ex-Confederate element in the present Congress, there are few persons who have any idea as to the real numbers of this wing of the Democratic party. For the benefit of some of our Southern subscribers we have taken the pains to prepare a list of these gentlemen, with titles worn by them while in the service of Mr. Jefferson Davis:

SENATORS.

Goldthwaite, Alabama, Adjutant-General.
Jones, Florida, Brigadier-General.
Gordon, Georgia, Major-General.
Alcorn, Mississippi, Brigadier-General.
Cockrell, Missouri, Major-General.
Ransom, North Carolina, Major-General.
Key, Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Maxey, Texas, Major General.
Withers, Virginia, Colonel.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Williams, Alabama, Major.
Bradford, Alabama, Colonel.
Hays, Alabama, Brigadier-General.
Hewitt, Alabama, Colonel.
Forney, Alabama, Brigadier-General.
Lewis, Alabama, Colonel.
Gause, Arkansas, Colonel.
Slemmons, Arkansas, Brigadier-General.
Gunter, Arkansas, Colonel.
Smith, Georgia, Captain.
Hartridge, Georgia, Colonel.
Cook, Georgia, Major-General.
Hill, Georgia, Colonel of Recruits.
Blackburn, Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Gibson, Louisiana, Brigadier-General.
Ellis, Louisiana, Captain.
Levey, Louisiana, Colonel.
Lamar, Mississippi, Colonel.
Hooker, Mississippi, Colonel.
Franklin, Missouri, Captain.
Clark, Missouri, Brigadier-General.
Yeates, North Carolina, Major.
Waddell, North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Davis, North Carolina, Captain.
Scales, North Carolina, Brigadier-General.
Robbins, North Carolina, Colonel.
Vance, North Carolina, Brigadier-General.
Dibrell, Tennessee, Brigadier-General.
Whitthorne, Tennessee, Adjutant-General.
Atkins, Tennessee, Colonel.
Young, Tennessee, Colonel.
Culberson, Texas, Colonel.
Throckmorton, Texas, Brigadier-General.
Douglas, Virginia, Major.
Cabell, Virginia, Colonel.
Tucker, Virginia, Captain.
Hunton, Virginia, Brigadier-General.
Ferry, Virginia, Brigadier-General.
Faulkner, West Virginia, Minister to France.
Reagan, Texas, Brigadier-General.
Goode, Virginia, Colonel.
Hatcher, Missouri, Colonel.
Singleton, Mississippi, Inspector-General.
House, Tennessee, Major.

EX-MEMBERS OF REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Stephens, Georgia, Vice-President.
Reagan, Texas, Postmaster-General.
Hill, Georgia, Senator.
Caperton, West Virginia, Senator.
Ashe, North Carolina, Senator.
House, Tennessee, Representative.
Goode, Virginia, Representative.
Smith, Georgia, Representative.
Hatcher, Missouri, Representative.
Singleton, Mississippi, Representative.
Caldwell, Alabama, Solicitor-General.
Norwood, Georgia, State Legislature.
Candler, Georgia, State Legislature.
Tucker, Virginia, Attorney-General.
Culberson, Texas, State Legislature.
Harris, Georgia, State Legislature.
Slemmons, Arkansas, State Legislature.
Gunter, Arkansas, State Legislature.
Lamar, Mississippi, Minister to Russia.
Dibrell, Texas, State Legislature.
Hunton, Virginia, State Legislature.
Faulkner, West Virginia, Minister to France.
Harris, Virginia, State Legislature.
Maxey, Texas, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SMOKER DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—I have read with more or less curiosity the several communications in your issues, but have not seen one that is in defense of the smoker. Now I should think that some fair damsel would at least say one word for the cigar, and as I can't bear to see a one-sided war, I shall wade in on the defensive. I will admit, however, that the smoke from a vile cigar is extremely offensive to even an old smoker, but listen to my side. We will take the closed car firstly. The Company only allows smoking on the front platform. Well, why? Because the front door is supposed to be always closed, and a little slide in the door for the conductor to collect fares through. Now, with the doors and windows closed, whose business is it if a smoker wants to stand up and enjoy his "Havana," his "C. O. D.," or his "old clay?" No one's, and he is free to his enjoyment. Now for the open car. The company says the last three seats only. Well, that is but justice; that is the proportion to the entire car; if there were not enough for three seats, then two only would be allowed. Now these seats are "smokers'" seats always, and if a lady wants to ride, and all seats are full but those three seats, and if she does not like smoke she must not sit there, even if there is only one man there and he has a clay pipe, no more than she would go into a smoking-car on the Central Railroad. You never hear any lady object to a smoking-car on a railroad train, and there the car is in front, but on the open car the smoking-compartment is in the rear, and as the car is always in motion the smoke blows off to windward, and the lady only sees the "horrid men" smoking.

Now, having given the case as it is, let us see to those who are croaking and squealing. Who are they? In the first place, there is the sour old maid; she will find fault with anything that the men do that she has no part in. Even if she sees them through the window, a block away, she'll rush into print, and get off her big words and "Oh mys!" till you can't rest, and all for spleen at the "horrid men." Then comes the "old croaker," like William Ripley. I know him, and you would not wonder at his objecting to smoke. They object to anything, they object to the eagle on our copper cents squealing when they squeeze him, as they always do; they growl at our taxes, at our gas question, at our Council, at our elections, and even at heaven for rain or shine—that's the kind they are. Its no wonder they growl at smokers, because they don't enjoy it themselves, else they wouldn't growl. Smokers are usually happy and pleasant. Then there is the other class, the fussy old lady who can't bear to have people enjoy themselves. She is always pecking at her husband, her sons, and all humanity, but then they all laugh at her, and all smoke on. You never hear the nice girl say a word about cigars being abolished. She knows that wherever there's a cigar there's a man, and who know's but that it might be her man? She likes smoke.

Now, these are the kind of people who "kick against smoke," and they will do just about as much good as if they literally were kicking against smoke. The Railroad Company might put up a canvas partition for smokers and change it every trip, then the girls would want to come in there sure, or they might run smoking-cars every half hour, and then the girls would stop them and want to ride. But be this as it may, smoke we will, and the girls all love us just as much, and they like it. The car companies will still allow smoking. Every officer and all the employes smoke. All good people smoke. A man must be mean not to smoke. The compositor has a pipe in his mouth as he sets this up, and the man who is making up the form has a clay pipe in his mouth. The stereotyper has a cob pipe in his maw, and the feeders, at 2:30 a. m., have a couple of fine "C. O. D.'s,"—one in the mouth and the other in the vest pocket. Yes, we all smoke, Grant smokes, the Prince of Wales smokes, Lincoln smoked, Washington smoked—yes, all our best men smoked more or less, and why should we, the young men of '76, the future Presidents, Judges, and Members of Congress, curtail this one pleasure of our young budding lives! HARRY B. FREE.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—If the Bible was a new publication now thrown on the market for examination and criticism, would the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst and others think Solomon's songs and many other portions still more objectionable proper reading for boys and girls, and especially when in promiscuous assemblage? Would they sanction polygamy as the Bible states was practiced by the old patriarch? Would the reverend gentleman think the story of David and Uriah's wife good reading for youth? Would he approbate the course which David took to get Uriah out of the way? Would he approve of the narrative of wars undertaken without just cause, and where the soldiers were commanded to kill all the boys and women, but keep the girls for their own use? (See Numbers, xxxi.) Would he approve of most of the morals taught in the Old Testament? Are there not passages in the New Testament which should cause a sensitive female to hide her face with shame, and especially when read in the presence of young gentlemen? In short, if the Bible was a new book, would it be tolerated in good society? Would it not be ostracised for obscenity? The morals taught in the New Testament are unobjectionable, but the history is legendary, not having been committed to writing for scores of years after the events transpired, and the contradictory statements contained in the Gospels are such that many intelligent and candid persons think those statements are unreliable, and the story of the crucifixion and ascension are so differently narrated as to destroy their legal credibility. Under all these circumstances is it proper that the reading of the Bible should be forced upon our public schools? Will proper education, with purity of thought and life, be promoted by it? Bigotry is waning. Thought, investigation, reason, are taking its place. There is hope in the future. A FATHER.

SMOKING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—What model palaces street-cars would be were it possible to suit all classes that use them. In my opinion, the railway companies run them for the public generally, and not for non-smokers, and they no doubt consider a smoker's 5 cents as good as the non-smoker's, and therefore try to make him just as comfortable; but some people are not content with a fair share, and lose sight of everybody else's comfort but their own. SMOKER.

SMELLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—In your issue of this morning "Anti-Bridgeport" gives as the best reason he can make out for the continuance of the Bridgeport stinks that some persons have or had a pecuniary interest in two directions, namely: pay from the city, and a moiety from Bridgeport, and as the old maxim holds good, "No man can serve two masters," the city, like the good master, suffered at the hands of its unfaithful servants, while the furnaces of indescribable vileness are steaming at full blast. This would be pretty damaging did it hit, but like many unwise insinuations it lacks true aim, consequently does not lessen the trouble.

I, with many others, attribute the abiding presence of our stenches rather to incompetency to deal scientifically with them, than to any form of malfeasance. Herein I guess is the true reason why the stinks have had such a long and pleasant career. Why don't the stench factories try some plan for consuming the gases, if they have not done so? As you state, there have been investigations enough; the remedy is now known, and it is therefore to be hoped that the stench mania will be placed beyond exhumation. BLICK.

JOHN BOTTLEJOHN.

Little John Bottlejohn lived on the hill,
And a blithe little man was he;
And he won the heart of a little mermaid
Who lived in the deep blue sea.
And every evening she used to sit
And sing on the rocks by the sea:
"Oh, little John Bottlejohn! pretty John Bottlejohn!
Won't you come out to me?"

Little John Bottlejohn heard her song,
And he opened his little door;
And he hopped and he skipped, and he skipped and he hopped
Until he came down to the shore;
And there on a rock sat the little mermaid,
And still she was singing so free—
"Oh, little John Bottlejohn! pretty John Bottlejohn!
Won't you come out to me?"

Little John Bottlejohn made a bow,
And the mermaid she made one too,
And she said: "Oh! I never saw anything half
So perfectly sweet as you.
In my beautiful home, 'neath the ocean-foam,
How happy we both should be!
Oh, little John Bottlejohn! pretty John Bottlejohn!
Won't you come down with me?"

Little John Bottlejohn said: "Oh, yes,
I'll willingly go with you;
And I never will quail at the sight of your tail,
For perhaps I may grow one too."
So he took her hand, and he left the land,
And he plunged into the foaming main:
And little John Bottlejohn, pretty John Bottlejohn,
Never was seen again.

—*Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas for September.*

Southern Democratic Sentiment.

Brownville (S. C.) Sentinel (Dem.).

The Pickens *Sentinel* says white Radicals are getting to be as scarce up there as hen's teeth. Wish Barnwell could say the same. We have not so many carpet-baggers in our midst as infest other counties—but the scalawags! There is no end to them, and won't be until next November, *then the blamed devils will have to get up and dust.* Carpet-baggers are getting their bundles ready.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VALUABLE PATENT (SALES TO THE TRADE established) for sale or exchange for Missouri or Indiana timber land; price $2,000. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

BED BUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st., Room 5.

COCKROACHES—IF YOUR HOUSES ARE INFESTED with cockroaches, I will guarantee a perfect extermination in all cases. Call at my residence or address a postal-card to A. B. COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.

FRENCH AND ORIENTAL MYSTERIES OF THE Toilet for beautifying the face and developing the figure. Something for ladies of all ages. Never before given to the public. The most valuable recipes and methods ever known or used. Send two stamps for full list and instructions. Dr. LA BEAU, Box 351, Chicago.

PERSONS DESIRING A GOOD LOCATION FOR lumber and grain business will hear of one by addressing O P, Tribune office.

MOTHERLESS CHILDREN—MRS. MARY S. Churchill, of Springfield, Ill., will receive into her own house and give a mother's care to a limited number of young children of either six, for a longer or shorter time as may be desired. Special attention paid to their health, manners, morals, and literary culture. This is an unusually favorable opportunity for parents or guardians with motherless little ones depending upon them, as a comfortable, refined home is guaranteed at a moderate cost. By special permission, Mrs. Churchill refers to the following well known gentlemen: The Hon. S. M. Cullom, Springfield, Ill.; the Hon. Mark Bangs, Chicago; the Rev. Fred. H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.; John H. Skeele, Chicago; John J. Taylor, Fairbury, Ill.

MONEY IS MADE EASILY AND READILY BY handling our goods. Agents make immense profits. Send for circular and be convinced. National Manufacturing Company, 149 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING NEW AND NOVEL—A USEFUL INvention. Sells everywhere. A sure cash business. Exclusive territory in several different States. Address, through post-office only, Room 5, No. 60 North Clark-st.

TO WHOLESALE ICE DEALERS—WANTED—IMmediately—from 300 to 800 tons of square cakes of ice, clean and not less than 10 inches thick, to be delivered in Chicago, either by cars or by vessels, at C., R. I. & P. R. R. dock. Ice to be weighed at Chicago. Address O 78, Tribune office, stating price.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A LARGE RENDERING KETTLE; Mott's make preferred; state price and where to be seen. Address P 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—TWO OR MORE CAR loads of straw wrapping, regular sizes and weight. Address, with sample and price, delivered, MORRIS P. CARROLL, paper dealer, 120 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A PATENTED article of merit, either wood or iron, or will manufacture on royalty; reply must describe article to receive attention. Address D 11, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

AMOUNTS TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT lowest rates on satisfactory city or farm security. M. WICKS PALMER, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan on improved real estate at current rates. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY ADVANCED ON LEGAL INTEREST TO those desiring to store pianos, furniture, etc., in our storehouse, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $25,000 at 7 and 7½ per cent, upon first-class improved city property; in sums of $4,000 and upwards at 8 per cent; other sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand. No delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty at low rate of interest in sums to suit. Inquire at Union Trust Company.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CHIcago property and on farms at fair rates. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 Madison-st., Room 4.

POLICE AND FIREMEN—I AM PREPARED TO buy your back pay for the months of May and June at a reasonable discount. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays, at 198 East Washington-st.; 200 cavalry horses wanted. WESTON & CO.

FOR SALE—"DANDY," ONE OF THE MOST stylish and speedy horses in the city; not afraid of locomotive or fire engines; his stock is Glencoe and Messenger; altogether he is one of the most elegant horses in the city; sold only because the owner is going away, and will be sold for half his worth. Inquire at HUTCHINS' Stable, Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE BUGGY OR coupe horse, with or without buggy and harness, owner having no use for the rig. Apply to H. EDGERTON, Grand Central Livery Stable, 39 Fourteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF DRAUGHT HORSES, saddle horses, and mares, of a superior quality, at COOPER'S Stables, 2, 4, 6, and 8 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$50 CASH WILL BUY A SECONDhand basket-phaeton and harness that cost $300. Call at 392 Fulton-st.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECONDhand buggies, carriages, and sulkies, at fair prices. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD CARRIAGE, BUGGY, oyster, or business wagon, go to MARTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st. Painting and repairing.

WANTED—TO-DAY—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, to weigh from 900 to 1,200, at Chicago Stables, 68 and 70 South Canal-st.

BOOKS.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA, $20; HILL'S MANUal, $3.50; Prescott's Philip Second, 3 vols., $4.50; Charles Fifth, $4.50; Dickens, 14 vols., $12; Hayes and Wheeler Song Book, $1 doz. MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

RARE, CURIOUS, AND VALUABLE BOOKS; catalogue just ready; send for it. W. T. KEENER, 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MARVIN'S BEST SAFE—A LARGE fire-proof Marvin's safe (5 feet high), with combination lock, good as new, belonging to the estate of E. F. Runyan, bankrupt, will be sold at the auction sale of the assets of said bankrupt at the elevator, corner of Canal-av. and Ada-st., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be sold horses, wagons, buggies, and a large double carriage.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE; monthly circulation over 10,000; in third volume. On trial three months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 67 Dearborn-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM GLOBE PRESS, IN GOOD condition; cheap for cash; also, a $32 Novelty press, 10 fonts of type, leads, rules, etc., etc., nearly new, $40 cash; very cheap. P 89, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—OUR TUBULAR STEAM BOILER, 14 feet long, 4 feet in diameter with 44 3½-in. flues, including steam and water-guages, mud-drum, boiler-front, fire-grates, etc., and one No. 5 Blake pump. Can be seen at 36 and 38 East Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOW, ON VERY EASY TERMS, TWO-story and basement brick house, new, with modern improvements complete; 115 Winchester-av. Address V 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,800 WILL PURCHASE NEW BRICK house corner Harvard and Campbell-avs. $2,300, new frame, No. 30 Harvard-st. $1,400, new frame, No. 32 Harvard-st. $2,000, new frame cottage, No. 3 Fillmore-st. The above prices are about one-half of the original cost. Small payment down, balance on monthly payments to suit. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS on Grand Boulevard; very commodious and pleasant house; everything in complete order; part exchange. SIDNEY W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, thoroughly built, and lot 100 feet front on N. E. cor. of Leavitt and Van Buren-sts.; fine ground, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, &c.; choice neighborhood; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on premises, 242 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., 46¼ feet, with improvements, Madison, near Paget-st.; $8,000.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FURNISHED or unfurnished house, 7 rooms, lot, barn; $2,500; southern limits' boulevard; bargain. OWNER, Room 17, 145 Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100, $15 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY, buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone depot at LaGrange; title perfect; abstract free; best property ever offered at LaGrange or any other suburb for the price. Free ride to examine for yourself. OTIS S. LYMAN, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$100—$15 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY buys a beautiful grove lot, 25x172 to Glencoe, Chicago's best lake shore suburb; first-class improvements. Free fare to see property. CHARLES MILLER, 86 Washington-st., Room 2. Commutation fare, 10c.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD TWO-STORY house, with cellar, well, etc., and nice corner lot 100x150; near school, store, and depot at Glencoe. $2,500. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MARKET GARDENS, 4 ACRES, COTtage, $575; $75 down, balance $8 monthly. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 39, 118 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 50-FOOT LOTS IN Ravenswood; price and terms to suit customers. Will exchange for property that suits. Address R 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN HAVE A HOME AT ONCE, fully furnished, new and stylish, with large lot, lake water, etc., by making small cash payment, balance easy; one block from depot, Normal School, Englewood. E. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 160 acres in Wisconsin, 80 acres clear, balance in wood, with house and cattle shed. Have just visited it and will give a description to any desiring it. Clear of all incumbrance. Will exchange for good property (South Side preferred) and will assume or pay difference if any in cash. Also several good houses to rent. JOHN COVERT, 49 State-st., or 1281 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FARM—204 ACRES, 6 MILES FROM Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Good buildings, orchard, living water; 40 acres woodland. No. 1 stock and dairy farm; stock and farming implements and crops, at low figure. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—1086 INDIANA AV.—HOUSE FOR rent, sale, or exchange for merchandise. Inquire of G. A. TESSEL, 744 Wabash-av. between 9 and 11 a. m.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE NEAR Twentieth-st., South Side; carpets for sale. Inquire at 6 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW brick house corner of Harvard-st and Campbell-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—755 CLYBOURN-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE, house, good barn, 50-feet lot, $15 per month. Inquire at 753 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—81 NORTH ADA-ST., TWO-STORY brick, 10 rooms, bath, &c., $30 per month. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—14 VINCENNES-PLACE, 2-STORY AND basement brick, 10 rooms, bath, &c., only $25 per month. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS, AND APARTMENTS FOR housekeeping by EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
411 and 413 State-st., suites 2 to 4 rooms, $8 to $20.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites 3 rooms, $12 to $15.
234 LaSalle-st., suites 4 rooms, very nicely arranged, $15 to $20.
108 Third-av., suites 5 rooms, $15 to $18.
297 West Randolph, flat 5 rooms, brick, $15.
82 West Washington, 3 rooms, brick, $12.
165 North Halsted, 3 rooms, brick, $7.
753 West Madison, 7 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block. Inquire at Room 30.

TO RENT—168 CLARK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms by the day or week, single or en suite; new management; everything first class. Call and see.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.50 TO $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-office.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINcoln-av. cars, a new 11-room octagon-front. A nice 6-room flat, $18. One nice flat, $15. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 243 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, with new and elegant furniture. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES of two or more, in the elegant new building at the northwest corner of State and Quincy-sts. Only parties who can give A1 references need apply to Room 11 in the building or to EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, Agent, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 4 ROOMS, MODERN IMPROVEments, No. 250 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 153 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—4 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FURnished completely for housekeeping, three doors from Van Buren-st. cars. 190 South Peoria-st. References given and required.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY HAVING LARGE, elegantly furnished house on North Dearborn-st., desires to rent a couple of rooms to genteel parties who wish a quiet, pleasant home. Address R 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS ON SECOND FLOOR in new building, 318 and 322 State-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, first floor, suitable for two gents; $10 per month. 183 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE AND NICEST LOFTS in Chicago, No. 34 and 36 Madison-st., corner Wabash-av., low. Inquire of CHILDS & BAER.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST STORES IN THE CITY, IN Hayes Block, 295 to 299 West Randolph-st., $18 per month. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HALF THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st, with use of elevator. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts, 50x90 feet; splendid light. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—$12 WILL RENT NEW BRICK STORE ON Ogden-av., near Taylor-st. $12 will rent six large rooms over store. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE, WITH VAULT, ETC., 120 Lake-st.; fine, light basement, 206 Clark-st. Apply to M. P. CARROLL, 120 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room and hall-room adjoining, centrally located, and where music-teaching at reasonable hours will not be objectionable. Answers not noticed unless giving full particulars. Address FRANK B. CONVERSE, 143 Clark-st., Room 48.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST. — PLEASANT FURnished rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $5 per week.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with best board in private family, $5 to $5.50 per week; central locality and quiet neighborhood.

North Side.

348 EAST INDIANA-ST.—BOARD AND NEWLY-furnished front alcove room, with hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Terms very low.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV. —Room, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $9 per week; rooms, without board, 50c, 75c, and $1 per day; $2.50 to $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen in private family on West Side, east of Union Park, and west of Carpenter-st. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, R 78, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND pianoforte, patent double-bearing agraffe throughout, very fine tone, rosewood case, four round corners, extra molding, massive and elegant carved legs and lyre; an exceedingly fine instrument. List price, $800; will sell for $380. Fully warranted. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS FOR RENT AS LOW AS $3 PER MONTH; the best for $6 and $7. I make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

VERY ELEGANT PARLOR ORGAN, WITH TEN stops, sub-bass, octave coupler, etc., splendid case, with gilt pipes, carvings, etc.; list price, $450; will sell for less than half price; would answer for a small church or hall. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$75 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN good order, suitable for a learner. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$190 WILL BUY A NEW 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOforte, with agraffe and all latest improvements. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES—SINGERS AT $27.50, $40, $45; REtail price $70 to $90; tuck marker and all attachments included, same as the companies sell; warranted three years. THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TRIX, HERE. DELL.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE GOOD, FIRST-CLASS MALE cook; none but single men, who can furnish the best of references as to character and qualifications, need apply. Call at McNIEL & HIGGINS', 11 Lake-st., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. No attention will be given to applicants before that hour.

WANTED—ONE BARBER FOR STEADY WORK, at 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER TO-DAY, at the southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A MAN FULLY COMpetent to take care of fine horses and carriages; a good, careful driver who has had experience, and is accommodating and of sober and industrious habits, may hear of a good situation; bring references with you, and apply at No. 7 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 MORE TEAMS, $3.75 PER DAY; 200 laborers, $1.50 per day; 100 for Iowa, $1.40 per day; 100 tie-choppers, all free fare. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL HANDS; COME WITH your baggage ready to leave at 9 o'clock; 100 for railroad and coal mines. E. A. ANGELL, Southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—A MAN FOR LIGHT WORK, WHO can loan $100; wages $12 per week; steady work. E. A. ANGELL, 2 Market-st., Room 2.

WANTED—200 MEN AT $1.50 AND 20 TEAMS, $3.50 to $3.75 per day, for railroad work in Michigan and Illinois; also sawmill hands; all free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—80 COAL MINERS can get work at Minonk Ill. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW GLASS-CUTTERS and can-openers, lithographs of Presidential candidates, chromos, and 100 fast-selling articles. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL WHIPS AND CANES for fairs and picnics. Apply at whip factory, 31 and 33 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR job-printing; good cash commission. Address P 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN DRUG-STORE who speaks and writes German, and has had one year's experience. F. F. PRENTICE, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 2 USEFUL ARTICLES. Room 15 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELING SALESMEN ACquainted with the grocery trade. Apply at No. 6 North Clark-st. W. T. SMITH.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—3 GOOD CANVASSERS TO CANVASS for a new business card just out; immense sales and good commissions. This is a good opening for first-class canvassers. Apply at 181 East Monroe-st., Rooms 1 and 2, from 8 a. m. to 10, and 12 m. to 2 p. m. PERRY, BURGH & CO.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 A month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 17 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred. Apply at 3522 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, GERMAN OR English, as waitresses in wine saloon. 114 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, with reference, at 421 Sophia-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general housework. Inquire at 184 Huron-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework. 212 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for general housework in a small family. Apply at 218 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO SCRUB AND PANtry work, at 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE, A GOOD cook, man or woman; no objection to colored. 224 South Halsted-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL USED TO hotel work at Northwestern Hotel, 86 West Water-st. J. HANNIGAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. HAS had three years' experience in the printing business, and is pretty well acquainted with presses. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry or oyster cook; hotel or restaurant; city or country. References at Baker's, 80 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A boy 8 months old, as cook. Apply at 911 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS would like a permanent situation in a family where there is a good deal of dress-making done. Address A. M. G., corner Noble and Blackhawk-sts.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERson desiring to go West, and lacking the means, would take charge of children or an invalid for fare. Address at once, M. COLLINS, Chicago Post-Office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at MRS. S. LAHRISES', 394 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN in building by an experienced man. Have good references. Address WATCHMAN, 11 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABlished real-estate agency, of twenty-five years' standing in this city, paying a fine income. Good reasons given for selling. R. 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON WITH billiard and pool tables, on account of sickness. Call at 44 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON—GOOD FIXTURES, GOOD location; cheap for cash. Apply to J. C. KEARNEY, 454 and 456 State-st., in livery stable.

GROCERY FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness. Stock, fixtures, horse, wagon, etc. Apply at 78 Blue Island-av.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR BUY A BUSINESS, OR any property, or want a partner, call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14. L. P. SWIFT & SON.

NO BETTER CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WITH $500 to buy an old, established tea and coffee store, worth three times that amount. Good stock. Owner must sell right off on account of other business. Call at store, 310 West Indiana-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—HORSE AND BUGGY—A DARK CHESTnut mare, about 14½ hands high, light mane and tail, white star in forehead; also, a square top buggy, with folding seat. Owner please call, prove property, pay charges, etc. J. T. SHAFER, 154 South Peoria-st.

LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S GOLD PENCIL, WITH cornelian stone set in the head. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with JOHN H. MATHER, Room 3, 99 East Madison-st.

LOST—MASONIC KEYSTONE—FINDER WILL please leave at 58 and 60 Lake-st. and be paid for trouble. FRED C. SHAYS.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE public that some time ago he lost a judgment-note executed by August Hebel and Franciska, his wife, and dated Oct. 23, 1875, for the sum of $200. He warns hereby everybody not to buy the same, as said note is null and void and canceled. THEOFIL DOMSKI

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, OR will sell, first-class residence at Dixon, assume incumbrance. J. S. WALTMAN 41 Clark-st., Rooms 15 and 17.

EXCHANGE—SIX 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, TWO cottages, etc., for farm, stock, etc., or residence; our property is clear. Address ADAMS, 156 Washington-st., Room 38.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, BUSIness blocks, residences, south, north, and west, for large central block, large farms, merchandise, etc., etc. SIDNEY W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—434 FEET ON EVANS-AV., NEAR South Park; 800 feet on Indiana-av., corner of Eighty-fourth-st., all clear, for some good houses north of Thirty-first-st.; will assume from $2,000 to $6,000. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARLOR FURNITURE
AT A FEARFUL SACRIFICE.
Suits of seven pieces in coverings of
SILK BROCADE,
PLUSH, TERRY, HAIR-CLOTH, SATINE, ETC.
PRICES:
$50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $150,
being far below actual value.
CHAMBER SUITS AND OTHER GOODS
EQUALLY LOW.
No reasonable offers refused.
R. T. MARTIN,
154 State-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesrooms, 363 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc., for residents of any State. Affidavits sufficient proof; no charge unless successful; best city references. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER OR GOVerness, by a young lady of thorough English education, primary department, mathematics, through geometry, and belles-lettres specialties; best references given. Address A. MORTON, Lock Box 7, Lebanon, Tenn.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, with some capital, to join the advertiser, who has an already established legitimate business here in Chicago; best of references given and expected. Address N 56, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily Edition, postpaid, 1 year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Mailed to any address four weeks for	1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet	3.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year	6.00
Parts of a year, per month	.50
WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.	
One copy, per year	$1.50
Club of five	6.00
Club of twenty	20.00

Postage prepaid.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TILDEN'S RECORD.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The Record conclusively proves that he was—

1. A SECESSIONIST, AND OPPOSED TO THE WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.
2. A BOSOM FRIEND OF "BOSS TWEED" AND A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG.
3. A BOGUS REFORMER WHO REDUCED NO TAXES, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, AND MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.
4. A CORRUPTER OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND A LEADER IN FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, AS CHARGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY.
5. AN ISSUER OF SHINPLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE IRON REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.
6. A MONSTROUS RAILROAD SHARK, WHO AMASSED MILLION BY DEVOURING WESTERN RAILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

This great Campaign Document fills four pages of TRIBUNE size. A copy thereof should be placed in the hands of every voter in the West.

Hayes and Wheeler Clubs everywhere should order "Tilden's Record" for distribution.

COST OF THE RECORD.

It will be sent by mail or express, with charges paid, on the following terms:

Per 100 copies	$1.50
For a dozen copies	25
Single copy	5

By the 1,000 copies, special rates will be charged.

Send orders immediately for "Tilden's Record."

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Three Guardsmen." Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Andersonville." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified to assemble at their hall on Saturday morning next, Aug. 26, at 8:30 sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother A. P. B. Scolley. Per order.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, W. M.
GEO. E. HAZLITT, Sec.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Attention, Sir Knights.—The members are hereby notified to be present at their Asylum on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Sir Knight A. P. B. Scolley. Sir Knights of sister Commanderies are courteously invited to join with us.
JOHN McLAREN, Em. Com.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90⅞.

The finishing touches to the long-continued litigation about the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad were put on yesterday by Judge DRUMMOND in the United States Circuit Court, and the German bondholders, in the person of Mr. OSTERBERG, their representative, may now enjoy the undisturbed possession of their property.

The fact is now pretty well established that Prince MILAN has sought the good offices of the Great Powers to the end that they may use their influence with the Porte in securing a cessation of hostilities in Servia and Montenegro, with a view to subsequent negotiations which shall lead to ultimate peace. The Prince's proposition has been forwarded to the several Governments by the foreign representatives at Belgrade, and replies may be expected shortly.

The funeral ceremonies over the body of the late Speaker KERR, at New Albany, Ind., yesterday were of the most impressive character. All business was suspended, and emblems of mourning were to be seen on all the public and many private buildings. The cortege was composed of the civic societies of New Albany and neighboring cities, members of the City Governments of Louisville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and many prominent persons from other parts of the country, the procession being one of the largest of the kind ever seen in that city.

The Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER was tendered a magnificent reception by the Republicans of St. Albans, Vt., last evening. In response to a serenade, Mr. WHEELER made a short speech, in which he set forth the true inwardness of the Southern Confederate and Northern Democratic coalition, and urged that Vermont should afford no comfort to the unholy alliance by failing to give her customary rousing Republican majority at the September election. With WHEELER, BRISTOW, and JEWELL to wake the echoes, it is certain that Vermont will be heard from satisfactorily.

An absconding clerk in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal office adopted a clever though perilous plan to escape arrest. He took passage on a propeller, and, rightly judging that the law officers would be in readiness to receive him with open arms the moment the steamer made her first landing, he donned a life-preserver and quietly jumped overboard when about a mile from shore. He left behind him a few words written on a paper collar, politely apologizing to the Captain for having made free with the life-preserver, and promising to remit its value if it proved to be worth anything. No proposition could be fairer, but as nothing has been heard of the desperate navigator, it is feared that he will never remit.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firm yesterday, under a better demand. Mess pork closed 2½c per brl higher, at $16.30 cash or September and $14.90 for the year. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $10.20@10.22½ cash or September and $10.05 for October. Meats were easier, at 6⅛c for boxed shoulders, 8c for do short ribs, and 8½c for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet, at 2¼c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at 91½c for August and 92c for September. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 43⅞c cash and 43⅛c for September. Oats closed firmer, at 32½c for August and 31⅛c for September. Rye was stronger, at 85c. Barley closed firm, at 75c for September and 74c for October. Hogs were dull, and closed 5@15c lower. Sales were chiefly at $5.65@6.30. Cattle were active, and 10@15c higher, with sales at $2.50@5.20. Sheep were steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $111.00 in greenbacks at the close.

We print this morning an accurate statement, compiled by the Washington *Republic*, showing the progress of Reform under the management of the Democracy in the House of Representatives. It will be seen that the officers of the House considered that "Reform was necessary" to the extent of discharging fifty-seven Union soldiers, many of whom had been disabled in the service, and of appointing in their places a horde of Democrats, including forty-seven Confederates. Such has been the result of Democratic supremacy in one branch of Congress; and it is the contemplation of an application of this system of Reform to all the departments of the Government for a period of four years that makes people hesitate about going into this sort of thing very extensively just now.

From all parts of New York accounts are received of the intense satisfaction and extraordinary enthusiasm with which the nomination of Gov. MORGAN is received by the Republicans of the Empire State. Not for years has the same amount of interest and gratification been manifested in a manner so spontaneous and emphatic. Everywhere the nomination of Gov. MORGAN meets with entire approval as the very best that could have been made; everywhere there is perfect harmony and good-will, and even the Democrats are forced to admit that the popular old War-Governor will give them a hard fight for the State in November. The Republicans, on the other hand, are absolutely confident of calling out their entire strength and of winning a splendid victory.

Some people East are bewailing the fact that the coal-kings have quarreled, because, as they allege, "there are facilities in the coal region for mining two tons of coal where the market will take one," and because free competition will "swamp the whole trade and reduce the laboring classes of the region to penury." This twaddle is entirely bereft of foundation by the fact that, unhappily, the laboring classes of the coal region have not heretofore received, as their portion of the extravagant prices extorted from the American people, enough to bring them above the very nether stratum of penury. The increased consumption of coal consequent upon a reduction in price would give the miners employment, and that is what they want.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

In the Democratic National platform is written the following indictment of the Republican party:

> We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that [Republican] party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto.

This is the grave indictment made by the representatives of twenty millions of people against the other twenty odd millions, all of whom are concerned in knowing what truth there is in the accusation. The facts are quite recent enough to require only a brief summary of them to refute the whole accusation. When the War closed in 1865, the Government found the public credit greatly impaired, an unpaid army of more than a million of men in the field, a large navy afloat, and the only money in the country a currency of $750,000,000 of irredeemable paper,—the sole measure of values, and worth not over 60 cents on the dollar, and subject to great and sudden fluctuations. All the business and all the property in the country were measured in value by this badly-depreciated and fluctuating currency. This was the condition of things when LEE's army surrendered. The task of grappling with this, and leading and preparing for specie resumption, was no trifling one. It was not to be done in a day, nor a year. The Republican party at once addressed itself to the emergency before it. It recalled the vast army from the field; it returned the men to their homes and to their former peaceful occupations; it paid them off to the last dollar. This without trouble or difficulty, and to the surprise of all mankind. In like manner an immense navy, with its detail of transports and its stores of supplies, was reduced to a small skeleton and its force disbanded and paid off. Also the arrears of army and navy, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars. There were at the same time unadjusted claims for balances on contracts, to railroads for transportation, to others for supplies, for arms, munitions, and for the countless objects pertaining to a stupendous war, which footed up several hundred millions of dollars more. There could be no resumption while these bills remained unpaid; in fact, their payment was essentially one of the first steps in the "advance" toward resumption. When these were disposed of there came a demand from the States for payments for advances and expenditures made on account of the General Government; these had to be adjusted and paid. An immense pension-roll grew into existence and the country voted $50,000,000 of bounty to the army. At the close of the War the public debt was in a very confused state; it was in all manner of forms, bearing various rates of interest. Five, six, seven-thirty, and even compound interest, were paid. The task of consolidating these forms of debt and funding them without loss at a uniform rate was, in the state of the public credit, no slight operation, but it was successfully accomplished. During these efforts, important and difficult, and all preparatory to the eventual work of resumption, the public credit was advanced, and the American securities attained a permanent and enhancing value.

Having accomplished all this, the Republican party applied itself to the reduction of taxes. During the five years following the close of the War it gradually reduced and finally repealed taxes which, when in force, yielded over *three hundred millions of dollars a year*. In like manner it reduced expenditures. The internal revenue tax, which had been the most oppressive because reaching to every business and production, has been reduced to the three items—spirits, tobacco, and banks, and is now hardly known to the public. While the whole tax system of the War was thus rapidly and gradually abolished, the Republican party applied the surplus revenue of the Government to the reduction of the funded debt. Beside the extraordinary payments which we have mentioned following the War, none of which ever was computed as part of the debt, it paid off over six hundred and sixty millions of the funded debt of the country. That certainly was "preparation for resumption." The interest of the public debt, which in 1866 was $147,000,000, has been reduced below $100,000,000, thereby reducing the burden of that debt nearly $50,000,000, or one-third, annually. That was also a "preparation for resumption." It had in the meantime so built up the public credit that it was able to call in $500,000,000 of the 6 per cent bonds and replace them with 5 per cents, and it has now, ever since this investment was presented, negotiated for the exchange of $300,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds for as many outstanding 6 per cents. Is all this no preparation for resumption? Is the building up of the national credit from 65 or 68 cents for national bonds bearing 6 per cent interest in 1865, to the free exchange of 4½ per cent bonds at par in 1876, no "advance" in the public credit? Is it no such "advance" as to be justly styled a preparation for resumption? Including the War claims, and the claims of the States and other extraordinary expenditures following the close of the War, and the amount of the actual reduction of the acknowledged public debt, the Republican party, during the eleven years of peace, has paid off nearly one thousand millions of indebtedness. To resume, credit had to be rebuilt; and the public credit has been so restored that the Government loan at 4½ per cent is eagerly sought for at par. It must be remembered that, during these eleven years of peace, the Republican party has been violently resisted at every step by the Democratic party. That party has resisted every effort to improve the public credit. The Republican party has had to contend with the Democratic party at every step. What has been done with the greenback itself? Under the force and operation of the measures of the Republican party to advance and improve the public credit, the greenback has been advanced in value from 60 cents in 1865 to 90 cents in 1876. At that point it now stands. It is kept there in spite of the Democratic party, which to-morrow, if it had the power, instead of redeeming it in coin, would by inflation and by open declaration of its perpetual irredeemability reduce it as low in value as it was when the War closed or lower. Under these circumstances, this St. Louis indictment is not only grossly false, but is opposed by the whole history of the "eleven years of peace." The Republicans by their persistent fidelity to the public credit had brought the country from chaotic confusion to the point just short of resumption. They had even fixed the date when, if the country was prepared, resumption should begin, when the Democrats interposed and have in effect repealed that date, even while denouncing the Republicans for "imbecility and immorality" in not having resumed long ago! The whole accusation against the Republicans is malicious, false, and calumnious.

THE AMERICAN SILVER DOLLAR.

One of the most persistent statements of the anti-silver party is that the silver dollar had been so long discontinued that the prohibition of its coinage in 1873 did not change the fact that it was no longer in use. It should be remembered that this silver dollar was first coined in 1793, and continued to be a legal-tender until March, 1873. A writer in the *Bankers' Magazine* for July, 1876, discredits the idea that there were 50,000 silver dollars in existence at the date of the act of 1873. The same statement has been published by several writers. We take from a compilation of the American coinage from 1792 to March, 1873, the following statement of the number of American silver dollars (standard) coined at the mints:

Year.	*Number.*	*Year.*	*Number.*
1793 }		1848	45,000
1794 }	204,791	1849	62,600
1795 }		1850	47,500
1796	72,920	1851	1,300
1797	7,796	1852	1,100
1798	327,526	1853	46,110
1799	432,515	1854	33,140
1800	220,920	1855	26,000
1801	54,454	1856	63,500
1802	41,650	1857	94,000
1803	66,064	1858	
1804	19,570	1859	288,500
1805	321	1860	600,530
1806 to 1835	none	1861	559,900
1836	1,000	1862	1,750
1837 }		1863	31,400
1838 }	none	1864	23,170
1839	300	1865	32,900
1840	61,005	1866	58,550
1841	173,000	1867	57,000
1842	184,618	1868	54,800
1843	165,100	1869	231,350
1844	20,000	1870	588,308
1845	24,500	1871	659,929
1846	169,600	1872	1,112,961
1847	140,750	1873, 3 months	977,150

In 1870 there were more of these silver dollars coined than in any previous year in the history of the Government except in 1860. In 1871 there was a large increase, and in 1872 there were nearly twice as many of the silver dollars coined as were ever coined in any preceding year. In the months of January, February, and March, 1873, being the three months immediately preceding the passage of the act prohibiting their further coinage, the number of silver dollars, legal-tenders, coined at the Mint reached nearly one million. Had their coinage not been prohibited, the number would have reached several millions that year, and they were then worth 103 in gold.

THE UNITED METHODISTS.

The re-establishment of union and fraternity between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South is full of good omen for the future usefulness of this powerful religious denomination. Overtures have frequently been made before by the Church North, but in every instance it has been snubbed. At first, the great obstacle of slavery stood in the way; then came the War, with its sectional animosities and bitter hatred and passions, which separated the two Churches farther apart than ever. Time, however, is a great mollifier. These passions of the years which have elapsed since the close of the War have cooled down, and the two Churches, through their delegated Commissioners, have been enabled to meet on common ground and discuss the preliminaries of union with soberness and fraternal harmony, and the result at which they have arrived will commend itself to all Methodists as rich with promise for the spiritual as well as material growth and prosperity of their Church. The Commissioners of the two Churches, previously appointed for that purpose by the General Conferences of each, met at Cape May, N. J., on the 16th inst., and after a joint session of seven days agreed upon a report, which, in advance of its presentation to the Conferences, they have submitted to the churches in general. It sets forth as the basis of union that each of the Churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1784, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church South has been "an evangelical Church, reared on Scriptural foundations, and her ministers and members, with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist family, in distinct ecclesiastical connection." The disposition of the church property has always been a bone of contention, and for the past few years the principal obstacle that has hindered the union of the Churches. The Commissioners, however, adjusted the adverse claims harmoniously. As they gave most of their time to the settlement of this vexed question and as their decision will be of general interest, we print the rules entire:

> RULE 1. In cases not adjudicated upon by the Joint Commission, any society of either Church, constituted according to its discipline, now occupying the church property shall remain in possession thereof, provided that where there is not in the same place a society of more members attached to the other Church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.
>
> RULE 2. Forasmuch as we have no power to annul decisions respecting church property made by the State Courts, the Joint Commission ordain in respect thereof—First: In cases in which such a decision has been made or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good faith.
>
> In communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which have adversely claimed the church property, it is recommended that without delay they amicably compose their differences irrespective of the strict legal title, and settle the same according to Christian principles and the equities of the particular case, and, so far as practicable, according to the principle of the foregoing rule. But if such settlement cannot be speedily made, then the question shall be referred for equitable decision to three arbitrators,—one to be chosen by each claimant from their respective societies, and the two thus chosen shall select a third person, not connected with either of said Churches, and the decision of any two of them shall be final.
>
> In communities in which there is but one society rule first shall be faithfully observed in interests of peace and fraternity.
>
> RULE 3. Whenever necessary to carry the aforegoing rules into effect legal title to the church property shall be accordingly transferred.
>
> RULE 4. These rules shall take effect immediately.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has always been the advocate of church consolidation, believing that there are too many religious factions, and that the "scatteration" policy has injured their usefulness. It is therefore disposed to congratulate the Methodists upon this important reunion in their Church. The strength of this great denomination may be inferred from a few figures gathered from the census tables. Six years ago there were 6,528,209 Methodists in the United States, of which number the Methodist Church South embraced the following:

Alabama	218,945
Arkansas	91,890
Florida	42,600
Georgia	327,343
Kentucky	244,918
Louisiana	52,990
Maryland	231,530
Mississippi	208,203
Missouri	185,420
North Carolina	300,045
South Carolina	164,050
Tennessee	336,433
Texas	69,100
Virginia	270,617
West Virginia	152,865
Total	2,897,949

Deducting this total from the entire number of Methodists in the country, it will be found that there are 3,631,260 in the North, —an excess over the South of 734,311. The influence of these two great Churches moving in harmony hereafter must be very powerful for good. In view of this grand consummation, it is not remarkable that the enthusiasm of the Commissioners manifests itself in the following triumphant outburst:

> The streams of Gospel truth issuing from the depths of their sacred fountains in the Holy Scriptures, as they are borne to thirsty thousands through the instrumentality of a called and qualified ministry, and made effectual to salvation by the mighty workings of Divine power, will increase their assuaging freshness when all the itinerant ranks of Episcopal Methodism shall move together in fraternal concord. Then, as the chosen vessels of grace, may they bear the living waters of salvation to all the world. Contemplating the prospect of complete fraternity among them, we are led to look back to those inspiring scenes of primitive times when the company of disciples were of one heart and mind, steadfast in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, having all things in common, continuing in the temple, praising God, and having favor with all the people.

In its peculiar doctrines, its primitive system of church government, its itinerant plan of preaching, its systematic provision for its ministers and members, its wide-spread missionary enterprises, and the untiring activity of its membership, the Methodist Church possesses unusual advantages for the spread of its doctrines, and unusual opportunities for appealing to the masses of the people. These advantages will now be immensely enhanced by the consolidation of these six millions of active workers, who have heretofore been working separately, but who hereafter will storm the citadel of sin with unbroken front.

ABUSE OF THE FORMS OF LAW.

The statement is made that the Governor of Wisconsin has issued a requisition for the arrest of Mr. W. F. STOREY, editor of the *Times*, of this city, and his removal to Milwaukee to answer a criminal charge of libel upon a police officer of the latter city. We hope there is a mistake in this statement, and that the Governor of Wisconsin has not given his official sanction to any such proceeding. The Constitution reads:

> A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall *flee* from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he *fled* be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

There is and can be no pretense that Mr. STOREY has "fled" from Wisconsin, or that he has committed other than a constructive "crime" in that State. He publishes a paper in this city, which, like all other papers published in the large cities, finds its way into every State of the Union. The paper publishes the news of the whole country, and, necessarily, matter concerning various persons in every locality. If the doctrine is to be recognized that the publisher of a newspaper is liable to be indicted in every State of the Union, and in every county of every State into which his paper may find its way, for libel, and on the pretense that he has *fled* from the State and county where he is indicted to the place where he permanently resides, then there is not a newspaper proprietor in all the land who may not be made not only a criminal, but a fugitive from justice, in every such State. If the paper in question has libeled any person in Milwaukee, that person can very readily obtain justice in Chicago. There is hardly an editor in Wisconsin who is not liable at this moment to be indicted for libel against the man BUTLER, the hero of the Hamburg, S. C., murder. If BUTLER should have all these editors indicted for libel at his home in South Carolina, and their surrender as fugitives from that State, to be taken there and tried, be demanded, would any Governor of Wisconsin sign an order for their delivery?

If the editor of the *Times* has libeled any person in Milwaukee, the crime was committed in Chicago, and only constructively in Milwaukee. The paper was published here, and only technically published by circulation in Milwaukee. If the ends of justice only are sought, this is the place where the injured party should apply. If the end sought be the personal annoyance or indignity of the accused, then it is a disgraceful abuse of the forms of law and of the Executive prerogative to use them for any such purpose. A few years ago an act was smuggled through Congress giving to a Court of the District of Columbia the power to indict and demand the surrender as fugitives from justice all the editors of the United States who should in their papers libel any member of Congress or any of the corrupt District of Columbia Ring. Perhaps that law and its fate, and the fate of those who are responsible for it, have been heard of in Wisconsin. The present demand for the rendition of the editor of the *Times* is an execution on a small scale of the spirit of the sedition law of Congress. No one can object that popular feeling here will defeat a proper legal prosecution of the editor of the *Times*, and his indictment in Milwaukee has so much the odor of malignity and cowardice about it that State Executives might well treat it as such a prosecution deserves.

DID TILDEN PERJURE HIMSELF?

The New York *Times* is following up vigorously its exposure of Gov. TILDEN's having made a sworn return in 1862 of an income of only $7,118, and having since sworn (in his answer to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad suit) that he received $20,000 from that Company alone in the same year, 1862. It is certainly the most damaging showing that has been made against TILDEN; for, unless satisfactorily explained, it leaves him in the attitude of having sworn falsely in one or the other instance, and having swindled the very Government to whose Chief Magistracy he now aspires. But as this income tax was essentially a war tax, perhaps Gov. TILDEN, as a sympathizer with the Rebellion and a believer in the sovereign right of a State to secede, felt himself justified in making a false return, even under oath, in order to evade his share of the cost of the "unholy war." At all events, we cannot see how he can maintain his silence under such a charge as this. If he does, it cannot be accepted as anything but a confession that he is unable to explain it away. In that case, we think it will be hard for honest men, no matter how strong their partisan feelings may be, to vote for a man for President who confesses by implication that he made a false return of his income for the purpose of swindling the Government and saving himself a few hundred dollars. Gov. TILDEN will escape a prosecution for false swearing in any case, as he is protected by the statute of limitations; but there is no reason why the District Attorney for New York City should not begin proceedings against him for the recovery of the tax out of which he defrauded the Government. Indeed, United States Attorney BLISS, who is now taking his vacation, is reported as saying that the only objection he can see to commencing such proceedings is that they might be regarded as a species of political persecution. That is simply no objection at all. If the facts are as has been stated, it is his duty to begin the suit without any regard whatever to partisan considerations one way or the other. If Gov. TILDEN has swindled the Government out of any part of a tax due it which honest men paid, he should be compelled to disgorge. It would be the greatest scandal of the age, it is true, if he were elected President, that suit should be brought against the Chief Magistrate of the nation for swindling the nation through false swearing. But we are confident that, unless TILDEN can clear away the charge seemingly fixed upon him by his own sworn admissions, there will be no danger of his being elected President.

Unless he explain this glaring inconsistency between his two sworn statements, we do not see how the Democratic party can brave and defy public opinion by continuing him on the ticket. A more disgraceful and humiliating condition was never presented by any candidate; and if the party managers do not withdraw him there are enough Democrats all over the country who will contribute their votes to bury him in a defeat more overwhelming than ever happened to a candidate for President before.

We have referred to the startling exposure of SAMUEL J. TILDEN's fraudulent practices in making false returns of his income in order to escape paying taxes for the support of the Union in its war against the slave-holders' rebellion. But most readers will be apt to think the charges are put forth for electioneering purposes, and cannot be true; that it is impossible to suppose a candidate for the Presidency could be guilty of both perjury and fraud in a matter of this kind. This very thought has greatly staggered us, and rendered it exceedingly difficult to believe that TILDEN could be guilty of what is alleged. But what is the explanation of the two following affirmations made by Mr. TILDEN:

On Dec. 26, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, under oath, in which he said:

> "I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the City of New York, and County of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118."

In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. Tilden swore under oath as follows:

> "That for such services the defendant Tilden made a charge *of ten thousand dollars* against said second-mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid, by or on behalf of said second-mortgage bondholders, on the 7th of October, 1862; . . . that the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the *like sum of ten thousand dollars* on account of professional services rendered to the first-mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, . . . and which payment appears under date of Nov. 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden, 'on account of professional services.'"

Here is a sworn statement that he received $20,000 in 1862 for one legal job, and yet he returns only $7,118 of income for that year! As the New York *Times* says:

> At that period his professional income was notoriously very large. He could hardly have received less than $50,000 from other sources. On the other hand, his return for 1863 shows that the entire amount of deductions to which he was entitled by law was less than $6,000, yet in 1862, if his return was honest, he deducted at least $13,000, and probably nearly $40,000 of his income that year escaped taxation. Moreover, his return for 1863 discloses about $13,000 of income from permanent investments. Is it at all probable that he had such an income from investments in 1863, and had no income whatever from investments in 1862?

The Omaha bridge case has had another decision. The Supreme Court of the United States some time ago decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad was on the Iowa side of the river. The Railroad Company, however, refused to treat the bridge as part of their road, insisting that it was an independent structure, and practically making Omaha its eastern terminus. It took another case and another decision of the Court to settle the matter. In this last case the Court said:

> The obligation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate their road as a continuous line through its entire length is not denied. The Company is a creation of Congressional legislation. It was incorporated by the act of Congress of July 1, 1862 (12 Stats., 489), and its powers and duties were prescribed by that act and others amendatory thereof. By the twelfth section it was enacted that the "whole of the railroad and branches and telegraph shall be operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the Government are concerned, as one connected, continuous line," and a similar requisition was made in the fifteenth section of the amendatory act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stats., 356). The contest in the case does not relate to the existence of this duty. It is principally over the question whether the railroad bridge over the Missouri River, between Omaha, in Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, in Iowa, is a part of the Union Pacific Railroad, for if it is there can be no doubt that the Company are required by law to use it in connection with and as a part of their entire road, operating all parts together as a continuous line. This question is answered in the affirmative, after an elaborate examination of the acts of Congress relating to the subject and the progress of the work under them, and it is accordingly determined that the western shore of Iowa was intended to be the terminus of the road. Else, it is asked, why was Iowa mentioned at all in the legislation? From the entire legislation on the subject it is decided that the road should be constructed to the Iowa shore, and be used as a continuous line. HALL and MORSE are held to have been competent to apply for the injunction, and the decree is affirmed. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice BRADLEY dissenting.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' National Reunion to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, Sept. 5, have invited TILDEN and HENDRICKS to be present, and if they cannot be present to send a letter to be read to the soldiers. They close their invitation with the following request: "Please have the kindness to answer completely to the soldiers of the Union, by letter if you cannot come, and by speech if you can come, this single question: 'What did you, or either of you, ever do or say, from 1861 to 1865, to advance the interests of that cause whose triumph we are to celebrate at our approaching Reunion?'" Although the invitations were sent some time since, neither of these gentlemen have had the grace to reply or send regrets. As they refused to attend Union meetings during the War, it is hardly probable they will consent to attend a reunion of those now who were engaged in the War on the Union side.

The Republicans of Detroit have nominated for Congress in that District Col. HENRY M. DUFFIELD. He is an uncle of the Rev. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, a brother-in-law of Maj. D. GOODWIN, both of this city, and brother-in-law of Judge BROWN, of the United States Court of the Detroit District. The Colonel goes into the canvass with a fine reputation as a lawyer and a public speaker, and a stainless record as a soldier. He has labored faithfully in the interests of the Republican party. His nomination is looked upon as a most excellent choice, not only by those of his own political views, but by the better class of his political opponents, and there is every encouragement to his friends and to the honest men of his District to believe that he will be triumphantly elected.

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Saratoga in September, commencing on the 5th and ending on the 8th. Papers will be read by W. W. McFARLAND, Esq., of New York, on "The Progress and Present State of Representative Democracy of the United States"; by DANIEL L. HARRIS, Esq., on "Extravagance of Municipal Expenditures"; by HORACE WHITE, Esq., of Chicago, on "The Silver Question"; and by other prominent gentlemen on various topics of the day. In connection with this interesting meeting will be held the conference of the State Boards of Public Charities, at which will be discussed the questions that have arisen in the work of these institutions.

Some of the Democratic papers are charging that it was the prospect of office that induced CARL SCHURZ to advocate the cause of HAYES and WHEELER. It has leaked out, however, that immediately after TILDEN's nomination, his agents called upon Dr. PRAETORIUS, Mr. SCHURZ's associate editor, and promised him the latter's nomination for Secretary of State, or the mission to Prussia if he preferred it, if he would support TILDEN. It appears therefore that Mr. SCHURZ had no faith in the election of TILDEN. Assuming that Mr. SCHURZ may expect an office from the Republicans, is that any more reprehensible than the expectation of an office from the Democrats?

The Democrats are vigorously denying that TILDEN refused to sign the call for the great Union meeting in New York in 1861. Gen. DIX satisfactorily settles the point in the following letter:

> SEAFIELD, FORT HAMPTON, N. Y., July, 1876.—DEAR SIR: Yours is received, and I hasten to reply to it. Mr. TILDEN did not unite in the call for the great Union meeting in New York after the attack and surrender of Fort Sumter. But he refused to attend it, though urgently solicited to by one of his own political friends. The meeting was called for the purpose of sustaining the Government, and to provide for sending troops to Washington, which was thought to be in danger of an attack by the Confederates. This fact was publicly stated when Mr. TILDEN was a candidate for Governor in 1874. I am, dear sir, truly yours,
> W. E. WEBSTER, Esq. JOHN A. DIX.

From the time that the Credit-Mobilier swindle was first exposed down to the nomination of TILDEN, the Democratic papers have never tired of denouncing Republicans as responsible for it, and reproducing it as a sample of Republican corruption. Since the nomination of TILDEN, however, they have become as dumb as oysters with regard to it. The reason is apparent. It has been shown that TILDEN received $25,000 for being the originator of the swindle and counseling the conspirators in it as to the best *modus operandi* of swindling the Union Pacific stockholders.

Now that JESSE JAMES and BACON MONTGOMERY have entered upon a mutual showing up, perhaps some good may come out of Missouri. Each accuses the other of all sorts of crimes, and MONTGOMERY concludes his last letter by asking JAMES to come out of the brush and stand trial with him. He says, and his evidence is reliable, "We have both got hard names, and it behooves us to vindicate ourselves. We are growing old, and, after our innocence is proven up, we will shake hands over the bloody chasm, while the white-winged angel of peace hovers over our devoted heads."

A correspondent informs THE TRIBUNE that TILDEN is a man to be relied upon in caring for his personal safety. While on a trip from New York to Liverpool, before his nomination to the Gubernatorial chair of New York, Mr. TILDEN wore out the Captain and other officers of the vessel by his importunities for information as to the probability of his becoming a cold, damp, disagreeable body. Every squall threw the little coward in a paroxysm of fear, and his agony first amused, and then won the contempt of, every passenger on the steamer.

Is it not a little remarkable that the Democratic House of Representatives refused to appropriate a dollar for the examination of the Rebel archives? It is well known that Mr. TILDEN wrote no letters favoring the Union cause during the War. It is equally well known that he is an indefatigable letter-writer. To whom, therefore, was he writing letters during the five years of the War? Is it possible that the Democrats were afraid they might stumble on some of his letters in the Rebel archives? It looks suspiciously so.

The St. Louis platform commences every resolution with the declaration that "Reform is necessary" for this, that, and the other thing. We submit to the indorsers of that platform that "Reform" is especially "necessary" on the part of the Democratic candidate for President in the matter of making an honest return of his income for taxation, and Reform is very necessary in his ideas of the wrongfulness of perjury and the sanctity of an oath.

Demonetized individuals are swarming all over New Jersey. Some of them were refused food by a Middlesex County grocer, and they went for him, and, after ransacking his premises, were induced to depart without taking the house with them.

The Andersonville Survivors' Association contemplate the publication of a history of Andersonville, with a large lithographic picture of the miserable den. They call upon all honorably-discharged soldiers who were prisoners of war during the Rebellion to report (personally or by letter, giving the letter of their companies, number of regiment, and date of capture), to the Executive Committee of the Association, Room 18 Reaper Block, Chicago.

Mr. OTTENDORFER, the editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, the German Democratic organ, is greatly distressed at the exposure of TILDEN in the matter of income-tax and false swearing. He says in his paper that, "If Mr. TILDEN cannot give a satisfactory explanation in this matter, he is certainly not a fit candidate for the Presidency." The matter is producing great excitement throughout the whole State of New York.

Dr. SAYRE, a famous New York physician, has devised a simple remedy for straightening curved spines. He hangs the victim in chains, like a pirate, and encases him in plaster-of-Paris. His cures have been wonderful, and suggest that perhaps capital punishment may be profitably employed to straighten the whisky business.

It is reported that the steamer C. F. Funch, of the White Cross Line, has been burned at sea. The Funch had on board 3,500 to 4,000 tierces of lard.

The above is a commercial dispatch, and of course has nothing to say of the number of human lives on board. Their loss cannot affect the market.

The religious sentiment of Southern TILDEN men has an element of poetry in its manifestation. At Ponchatoula, La., not long ago, a band of pious Democrats fired a dozen bullets into a church, with a view to exorcising such devils as might respect Republican principles.

A Brooklyn burglar raided the residence of a prominent physician a short time since. Stealing up-stairs, he was waylaid by the dame of the doctor, who, pulling a pistol, "fired out" the freebooter. He had secured some silver, but went off without it.

PHELPS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, has been vindicated. He was charged with insulting ladies on the steamer *Andy Johnson*, and the steamer has been withdrawn from river service.

Chambers' Journal discusses with becoming gravity the right of ownership in the North Pole, apparently forgetting that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN holds it by prescription.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Republican nominee for Governor of Kansas, and D. R. ANTHONY, of the Leavenworth *Times*, are described as very bitter personal enemies.

PERSONAL.

The old Hawthorne mansion, in Danvers, is coming down, after having stood for seven generations.

Rosa Bonheur, the artist, was thrown from a carriage, near Paris, recently, and sustained serious injuries.

It is reported that, while Alfred Tennyson is a Spiritualist, Mrs. Tennyson is not, and forbids all mention of the subject in her presence.

Charles C. Chatfield, known to college graduates as the founder of the *Courant* and publisher of the *New England Journal of Education*, died at New Haven Tuesday.

Leon y Escosura, the well-known *genre* painter of the Spanish-Roman school, is on his way to America. He expects to visit the Centennial, but will spend most of his time in New York City.

George Cruikshank, considered by some one of the greatest artists in his line that Great Britain has produced since Hogarth's time, has never been admitted to membership of the Royal Academy.

Mrs. Nicholas Staeger, of Honesdale, Pa., went blackberrying alone, but returned with a new-born babe on one arm and a full pail of berries on the other. She has not lost a day's work since the birth of the child.

Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard, has collected his magazine-articles into a capital volume, which he calls "Darwiniana." He is an Evolutionist in philosophy, and a botanist by profession, and a man after Prof. Huxley's own heart.

The new Conservative leader in the British House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, is described by Mr Jennings as "a wooden and uninteresting speaker, a heavy-witted and lumbering sort of man, of uninviting appearance, and awkward manners."

Mr. Jennings says that the Bravo sensation gained its present proportions in consequence of the malice of local gossips and the efforts of the London *Telegraph* to increase its circulation. The latter effort was successful, the *Telegraph* circulating 160,000 copies daily during the inquest.

Scribner's Monthly for September contains a delicious little paragraph on "them literary fellers" in politics. The writer believes that "the literary feller" at heart has a good deal of respect for the executive ability of the politician, seeing that he is "shrewd, prompt, and practical," and that "he deals vulgarly, but effectively, with people of his own class."

Daniel Danser, a retired New York gambler, died last week, at his home in New York. He was 74 years of age, and estimated to be worth $300,000. Beginning life as a blacksmith, he was thrown into intimate associations with gamblers, and was finally induced to embark his savings in the fascinating pursuit. His particular accomplishment was faro.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Athenæum* sends to that journal an interesting description of the instrument for transmitting musical sounds over a telegraph wire, invented by Mr. Gray, of Chicago. The new instrument is called, we believe, the Telephone. The correspondent speaks of it as one of the most important of the new inventions at the Exhibition.

Mary Clemmer, a woman correspondent at Washington, writes feelingly of Senator Booth's exquisite silken hose, which are thoughtfully displayed whenever that statesman mounts his feet on top of his desk. The Greenbackers, of course, were not aware that their candidate for Vice-President was base enough to wear silk stockings when they nominated him. They can now rejoice in his declination.

Mrs. Sarah F. Holt, an aged lady of Nashua, Mass., expired suddenly upon her husband's coffin last week. She had gone into the parlor, where the remains of her husband had been prepared for burial. Looking into the face of the dead, she said, quietly: "How can I live without you, Henry?" Then, putting her hand to her head, she tottered and was about to fall, but, being caught by a friend, she was assisted to a chair and immediately expired.

The escaped Fenian prisoners were occupied, during a greater part of Wednesday forenoon, in having their pictures taken, singly and in groups, for the Irish weekly papers. In the afternoon, they started for Philadelphia to spend a few days at the Centennial Exhibition. They are to attend the excursion of the New York Irish volunteers to-morrow. They have refused to accept the public reception tendered them. A subscription is being taken up to provide for their necessities.

Col. Ingersoll has the pleasure of seeing in the Maine Democratic journals a full statement of his religious belief, or want of it, with copious extracts from his published writings. Since he has always advocated the rigid separation of Church from State, he probably will not consider an appeal to religious prejudices a full answer to his political arguments, which are characterized as the most powerful yet presented in the canvass. The New York *Tribune* says there is "not a dull line" in his last speech.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—E. J. Deloney, Carroll Parish, La.; T. H. Sharp, J. S. Spann, and J. H. Baldwin, Indianapolis; E. Steyrer and F. Tenweith, Ontario; W. D. Bishop and R. Tomlinson, Connecticut; J. Groetzinger, Allegheny, Pa.; N. J. Hunter, Ottawa, Can.; J. J. Yamall, St. Louis; Nicholas Sarra, St. Petersburg, Russia; C. Vans F. A. Parker, Dubuque; S. K. Mahon, U. S. A.; W. A. Mann, U. S. A.... *Grand Pacific*—H. W. Loring, Boston; J. H. Farley, Dubuque; J. V. Mahoney, Rock Island; C. C. Bartlett, Cleveland; Judge J. H. Howe, Kenosha; S. P. Townsend, Springfield; C. M. Hendley, Secretary Sioux Commission, Washington; Joseph Jones, Massachusetts; Marshall Key, Council Bluffs; Dr. A. Overfield, Houghton, Mich.; W. E. Seymour, New Orleans.... *Tremont House*—O. D. Peck, New York; C. F. Jarriette, Urbana; T. L. Hall, Pittsburg; John Souter, Eagle River, L. S.; the Hon. William Odlin, Concord, N. H.; E. and G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; the Hon. J. W. Eddy, Millington; A. Newton, St. Paul; L. A. Coquard, St. Louis; J. W. Lusk, Reedsburg, Wis.; J. D. Henderson, New York; S. F. Biddle, Philadelphia.... *Sherman House*—J. A. Lyon, New York; the Hon. J. P. Richardson, Austin, Texas; John C. Gault, Milwaukee; the Hon. F. B. Daney, Mississippi; the Hon. Ansley Gray, Avoca, Wis.; Anton Hopfen, New York; T. E. Hunt, Springfield; J. H. Swett, Pittsburg.... *Gardner House*—Edward Wilkinson, Philadelphia; W. C. Foster, Harrisburg; T. N. Foster, Baltimore; O. C. Rutledge, Heyworth, Ill.; W. H. Howland, Oakland, Cal.; R. S. Jones and E. L. Hall, Baltimore.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution of James Murphy, a Murderer, at Dayton, O.

A Rotten Rope Protracts the Horrible Spectacle.

A Family Jar in Jersey City with Awful Consequences.

A Wife Pounded Nearly to Death by Her Husband.

The Husband Eventually Thrown from a Fourth-Story Window.

Clever Escape of a Michigan Defaulter from His Pursuers.

HANGED.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 25.—James Murphy was executed this afternoon for the murder of William Dawson, in this city, on the 1st of September a year ago. The murder resulted from Murphy, with several others, coming to a wedding party and desiring to force an entrance. They were ordered away by Dawson, and afterwards, in revenge, they enticed him from the hall where the party was held, into the street, where he was set upon by them. In the midst of the struggle Murphy drew a dagger and ran it into Dawson's heart. He was captured by the police, and had two trials, being convicted and sentenced on the 25th of May last.

THE CONFESSION.

This morning at 8 o'clock Murphy notified his counsel that he desired to make a full confession of his participation in the crime They met at the jail in the presence of Messrs. Warren Munger and Elihu Thompson, and the following statement was made by him:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL, DAYTON, O., Aug. 25, 1876.—*To Warren Munger and Elihu Thompson, my attorneys:* I will now say to you and the public in general that since you became my attorneys at all times until to-day I have denied I struck and killed William Dawson, for which crime I am now under sentence of death. This statement I have made you in the mistaken hope and belief that it might do me some good, and I therefore put the blame on another person, Charles Tredtin. Now that all hope is gone, I have to say that you have done all you could for me as my attorneys, and that I feel satisfied with your efforts on my behalf.

I am willing now to make public all I know about the murder of Col. William Dawson, and I desire to make a statement, for I am now about to die, and do not want to die with a lie upon my lips. I do not wish Tredtin to be pointed out as long as he lives as the person who stabbed Col. Dawson, and I desire also that justice may be done Meyers, who is entirely innocent, and was not connected in any way with the killing of Dawson.

The following are the facts: On the evening of the murder, Jim Allen, John Petty, George Petty, Charles Hooven, and myself were at a dance on McClure street. From there, I and Hooven and George Petty went down the street to Barlow's Hall, where there was a dance going on, but of which we did not know until we arrived there. We went in, went up to the bar, and had a drink of beer.

About fifteen minutes after this Gerdes and I started up to get into the ball-room. But before we started, Kline, Petty, and Tredtin had gone up. When we got within two or three steps of the first stairway I met Bruner, then on duty as doorkeeper, and he asked me if I had a pass. I told him "No," and then he said, "You'll have to go down stairs." I said, "All right." Then Dawson grabbed hold of me and said, "Get down, or I'll throw you down." I jerked away from him, laughed at him, and went down stairs. Then Gerdes and I went and saw the man who got married, and asked him if he couldn't let me upstairs; he said, "Yes, of course I can." I then went up with Gerdes and the man who got married, and told Bruner to let me in. We went into the ball-room, where Kline, Tredtin, and Petty were standing. Then Kline said, "Where's that big son of a b—— that was going to throw you down stairs?" And I said, "What do you want to know for?" He then said, "I want to know." Then I said, "There he is. Whatever you want to say to him, say it." Then Kline said, "Oh, you big son of a b——!"

After about half an hour, Petty and I went down stairs to the bar-room. Gerdes, Tredtin, and Kline came down there, where I saw them; but whether they came together or not I don't know. Kline, Petty, and I drank beer together. We all five then went back up stairs. Dawson and Meyers went down stairs into the bar-room. Then we five followed on down and went out of the side door on the street. We then began talking about the occurrence in the stairway between Dawson and myself, and some one said,—but I don't recollect who it was,—"D—n him; we'll get him before morning."

I don't recollect that there was anything more said. Meyers was not with us then on the street, or at all in any way connected with us or our party that evening. All five of us then went back together up stairs, where we saw Meyer and Dawson. We stayed there some five or ten minutes, when we saw Meyers and Dawson go down-stairs, and then we five followed after them, and saw them go out of the side door on to the street, and followed them out.

Kline said to me and Petty, near the corner of the short street and Fifth street: You go down this side of the street, and we'll go down the other. Petty and I followed after Meyers and Dawson some distance behind them, while Kline, Gerdes, and Tredtin went across to the north side of the street, and went down west.

On that side of Fifth street we saw Meyers and Dawson try to get in at the big gate at Weidner's, and then they turned and came east toward Petty and myself. We met them between Weidner's and Pearl street. When we came together Dawson sort of turned around, and I struck him with both fists in the breast.

Petty struck Meyers, and Meyers caught hold of a post and prevented himself from falling into the gutter, and then straightened himself up and ran away eastward, and Petty started across the street as soon as Meyers ran. My strokes on Dawson's breast staggered him, and he didn't recover himself until after Meyers and Petty had left. About the time Dawson recovered himself, Kline and Fredtin run in and struck Dawson too.

My passions were now aroused; I drew my knife out of my inside breast coat-pocket and stabbed Col. Dawson.

I did it on the instant, and took no second thought about it. I do not remember hearing Dawson say anything before or after I cut him. He may have said something, but I did not hear him.

The purpose of our party of five in following Meyers and Dawson out was to lick them both. I saw Gerdes about the middle of the street coming toward us, but he didn't come up to us. Which way Kline and Tredtin went I do not know. Dawson started east on Fifth street on a run. I was facing the east when I cut Dawson.

After Dawson run I was alone on the sidewalk, when Funk came up and struck at me with his club. I dodged him and struck at him with my knife, but don't know whether I cut his clothes or not. I then wheeled and started to run west. As I ran he threw his club at me, and as I started to run across the street I fell over the hitching-post in front of Weidner's, and there I dropped my cap and knife. Funk fired at me with a pistol and shot me just as I fell. I got up and started to run across the street, and Funk fired a second time at me as I was about to enter the alley on the north side of Fifth street.

I stood in the alley awhile and then I went to my father's house, where I was afterwards arrested by the police.

Whisky and bad company have been the ruination of me, and the cause of all my bad luck. I had drank a good deal that night of beer and whisky. This is a true and correct statement about the murder, and is all I wish to say about the murder.

(Signed.) JAMES MURPHY.

THE SCAFFOLD.

On taking his place on the scaffold, the prisoner proceeded to make a public confession, much briefer than that printed above, but about the same, although spoken in broken sentences.

[illegible]ed all young men to live up to their [illegible] whatever it was, for if he had done so he never would have been here. He closed by asking the forgiveness of Mrs. Col. Dawson and her child for the killing of her husband and its father.

The prisoner then stood erect upon the fatal trap, facing boldly and unflinchingly that dread and dark eternity, the very thought of which scares the living sinner, who has no knowledge of the coming of the dread summons, to his knees, and Deputy Sheriff Freeman approached to adjust the noose.

The Sheriff stepped forward and read the death warrant. There was not a person in the assembly who was not visibly affected, Murphy being seemingly the only unaffected person at the close of the reading.

After this, and while Father Murphy was praying, the black cap was dropped over Murphy's head and the fatal trap was sprung.

THE ROPE BREAKS.

But, horrors of horrors, the rope snapped like a string, and the man fell on the floor. It was at first thought that his neck was broken, but it proved otherwise, and in three minutes' time the prisoner was a second time walked upon the death trap.

At this point he made a death-grip on Deputy Freeman, and requested several men to free him and hold him. He said, "What do you mean."

This time the rope was doubled, and in an instant he was dangling in the air and making a desperate struggle for life, but after a few contortions his limbs settled and the boy's soul had fled.

After he had hung fifteen minutes his pulse continued to beat, and at eighteen minutes ceased.

After he had been hanging twenty-three minutes he was taken down, his corpse placed in a neat coffin, and turned over to his friend and his father, who will take advantage of the night to remove it from the jail.

The first time the trap was sprung at 1:41½, and the second time at 1:50½.

The jail physician gave it as his opinion that his neck was broken this time, but it is the general impression from his desperate struggles that he died of strangulation.

There was at least 10,000 people gathered around the jail, and many remained hours after the execution in the hope of getting a sight of the corpse as it was carried from the jail.

A TERRIBLE FAMILY QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Thomas McGrath, a deck-hand on the Jersey City ferry, went to his home on Montgomery street, near Brunswick street, Jersey City, about 8 p. m. on Thursday for supper. His wife was not at home, and the children told him that she was out somewhere drunk. When the wife returned he expostulated, and she answered insolently. He called in a priest, who talked with both for an hour.

About 11:30 the quarrel was renewed by McGrath's request for 10 cents with which to get breakfast. The children saw the woman seize a lamp from McGrath's hand, and then, in the darkness, heard them fighting. Afterwards they saw McGrath pounding his wife.

People outside, attracted by the noise, suddenly saw the body of a man projected from a fourth-story window. It turned over several times in its descent of over 40 feet, and struck the stone flagging. The crowd gathered around the shapeless heap, and found that the man was apparently dead, with nothing on but a torn and bloody night-garment.

When the officers went up-stairs they examined the parlor where the affray occurred. The carpet where Mrs. McGrath was found was saturated with blood, and the walls and ceiling were covered with red blotches. There had evidently been a desperate struggle to reach an old carbine which was lying on the floor with the stock broken off and the barrel bent.

Mr. McGrath had a fracture of the skull, the left leg broken, and many cuts and bruises. The doctor saw he was dying, and hurried him to St. Francis' Hospital, which he reached at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Fifteen minutes later he died.

Mrs. McGrath said her arm was broken while using it as a guard against her husband's blows with the carbine. Her head was a mass of bruises. She was removed to St. Francis' Hospital, where she is now in a precarious condition.

BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 25.—The depredations of burglars are becoming quite frequent in this city and vicinity. Last night the saloon of James Hanna, in the basement of the Post-Office building, was entered and some $6 or $7 in money stolen. Entrance was gained through a window, and appearances indicated that the burglary was committed by some person familiar with the premises. A night or two since thieves visited the house of Mr. James Watkins, who lives a few miles south of the city, and made three attempts to break in. Their efforts to effect an entrance aroused Mr. Watkins each time, and twice he saluted the marauders with the contents of a shot-gun, but unfortunately none of them were hit. The visitors probably thought Watkins had considerable money, as he had been selling off for cash his property preparatory to removing to Oregon. A house in the same neighborhood, in which were some trunks belonging to Joseph Campbell, who had lately vacated the building, was broken into the same night, and the trunks opened and rifled.

A DESPERATE CHANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 25.—Samuel B. Coville, who has been a clerk at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal office the past five years, has absconded, taking considerable funds with him. It was learned that he took passage on the propeller Cellica, and parties here were telegraphed to intercept him upon his arrival. Coville, who doubtless had canvassed the situation, made arrangements before reaching port, and jumped overboard in the lake shortly before reaching here, taking a life preserver along. He left the following note, written on a linen collar.

CAPT. KILE: Desperate men take desperate chances. I will send you the pay for your life-preserver sometime if it only does good service and takes me about a mile to the shore.

It is conjectured here that his embezzlements amount to several thousand dollars. Careful search was made for him on the arrival of the steamer, but no clew could be obtained of his whereabouts. There is a possibility he may have been drowned, as no one saw him swim ashore.

SORORICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 25.—A little girl named Van Derkan, 10 years old, was found lying dead in a barn just out of this city this forenoon. The top of her head had been blown off by a shot-gun. The Coroner's jury, which held an inquest on the body, rendered a verdict that the shooting was done by her brother, a lad about 16 years old, but whether accidentally or intentionally they did not determine. Officers have taken charge of the case, and will investigate it thoroughly.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 25.—In court at Murphysboro to-day, a man named Blanchard was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the State Prison for grand larceny.

Yesterday morning, the jury in the Terry-Crain murder case argued for a new trial. Up to the present writing Judge Crawford has rendered no decision. It is generally believed Crain will get a new trial, but that it will result about the same as the first one.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 25.—William Rogers, who was wounded in a shooting affray with Mike Flynn on Tuesday night, died from the effects of the injury this evening. The preliminary examination of Flynn for murder in the first degree will be commenced to-morrow morning.

FAIRS.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 25.—The seventh annual exhibition of the Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the fair grounds east of the city limits, commencing Monday next and continuing five days. The list is very complete, over $4,000 in premiums being offered, and several new features are introduced, among which are special prizes for the best and largest display of butter by any individual or firm, and also for the best farm-made summer and fall butter, and best three loaves of home-made white and brown bread. Extra premiums, in addition to the above, are also offered for the best bands of music, the first premium being $60, the second $40, and the third $30. There will be a baby-show on the afternoon of the fourth day of the fair, and a valuable prize will be given to the finest-looking baby in the county, the award to be made by three married ladies who have no children or grandchildren in the list of competitors. The purses in the speed ring are liberal, as in fact all the premiums are, and, taken altogether, the exhibition will undoubtedly be the best ever had in Will County. The display of thoroughbred and imported stock, both horses and cattle, promises to be unusually large.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 25.—Extensive preparations are making for the annual fair of the Northwestern Exposition, to be held here the first week in September. The entries so far are larger than last year, and the indications are that all the stalls will be taken.

THE INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. Ter., Aug. 25.—A party of fifteen men, on their return trip from Deadwood, were attacked by Indians on the 20th inst., 10 miles beyond Sage Creek, where Lieut. Taylor's company of the Twenty-third Infantry is stationed. Two horses were killed, three wounded, and six stolen. The men escaped unhurt into the station, and Lieut. Taylor sent out a detachment, which recovered the wagon and property.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 25.—Company B, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth yesterday afternoon, and left this morning for the front to co-operate with Crook and Terry. Nearly all the available cavalry and infantry have gone to the front.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The creditors of G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co., of Troy, have decided to put the firm in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are stated to be $215,000; their assets, $158,000.

PASTIMES.

A Game of Ball that Was Decided on Its Merits.

And the White Stockings Were Beaten by the St. Louis Browns.

Cincinnati More Successful With Louisville and Boston With New York.

Conclusion of the Poughkeepsie Races—The Yacht Races To-Day.

BASE-BALL.

A MONODY.

Something more than a year ago the writer sat in a chair in THE TRIBUNE office and wrote from memory:

Westward the course of Empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

At that time the Chicago Club had been beaten in St. Louis by decisive scores, and, though the season ended with an even score as between the clubs, yet the balance of victory lay with the gentlemen from the bridge, because they had taken a better position in the championship race than Chicago could get.

When the season of 1876 opened, THE TRIBUNE did not expect to be obliged to knuckle down to St. Louis in matters concerning base-ball, but now that the ninth game between the clubs has been played, and in view of the fact that the White Stockings have lost five and been cheated out of one, as against three which they have won, it is quite time to take off a dilapidated hat and say to the Great Bridge City that we acknowledge the corn; and, basing judgment on results, are willing to allow that their nine is a better one than Chicago's when opposed to it, and that; so far as the championship of the West is concerned, it will rest with St. Louis until another year.

Yesterday's game was the turning point in the series, and in it the home nine were outfielded, outbatted, outpitched, outthrown, outcaught, outrun, and outplayed in each and every department of the game, the result being a defeat in every way merited by the losers, who by dropping the game dropped the series. While the game counts no more than any other in the championship series, the members of the Chicago Club may be assured that it hurt their patrons and friends more than half a dozen games lost to Boston or Cincinnati would.

The particulars necessary to know how the score was reached are very few. In the first inning Barnes reached first on a safe hit, and stole second clean. Peters then hit to Mack, and in the latter's attempt to get Barnes at third, Battin opened the muffin, and both men were safe. After McVey had made a safe hit to centre field, Anson and White were given bases by Dehlman and Mack, and reached home on Hines' fine liner down to the fence, the result being three unearned runs—a winning lead.

In the third inning Pike led off with a fine one for two bases on the right foul line, and, after two men were out, was sent home by Clapp's right-field drive. Clapp should have been third out on his attempt to steal second, but was spared by White's low throw. McGeary then hit to Anson, and the big man, having too much time, threw low and wide and let Clapp to third, whence he came home on Battin's safe one past third. In the same inning the Chicagos took two runs, McVey getting first on Dehlman's error, and being sent home on Anson's long high one over Cuthbert for three bases. White's curious twister past Mack let in the second run, and made the score 5 to 2. The next inning, the fourth, was the critical one of the game, and the visitors, by continued lucky and good batting, tied the score—a thing which was by no means expected by their opponents. Dehlman and Mack led off with two-base hits each, and Pike and Blong followed with singles. Clapp and McGeary followed Bradley's out with good hits, and the result was three runs off eight total base hits. In the following inning the Chicagos took the lead again for a moment, Barnes scoring on a base hit, a passed ball, and Peters' out to Blong. This was the last show of the White Stockings, and they virtually retired from the list with their score at 6. The Browns went into the eighth inning with 5 runs to their credit, and the necessity of a rally before them. After Dehlman had made an out well handled by White, Mack hit safely down centre field, and Pike drove a hot one to Barnes, which was substantially the loss of the game at once, inasmuch as "the terrible Barnes" utterly failed to hold it in time, and Pike reached first. Blong then hit high over Glenn, and Bradley made an out which should have been "side out." Andrus then added his mite to the wreck by muffing Clapp's fly after it had struck in his hands, and Pike came home, giving the visitors a lead of 7 to 6, when McGeary went out to White. In the last inning Battin put in another run by the favor of White, who made a passed ball when the runner was on third. The home nine were wholly unable to bat, and accordingly the score remained at 8 to 6, as shown below:

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	A	R	B	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b	5	2	2	4	3	1
Peters, s. s.	4	0	0	3	4	0
McVey, 1 b.	4	1	1	9	0	0
Anson, 3 b	4	2	2	0	3	1
White, c.	4	1	2	6	1	2
Hines, c. f.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Spalding, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Andrus, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	1
Glenn, l. f.	4	0	0	3	0	3
Total	37	6	10	27	12	8
St. Louis.						
Pike, c. f.	6	2	3	2	1	0
Blong, r. f.	5	1	3	4	1	0
Bradley, p.	5	0	0	0	5	1
Clapp, c.	5	1	2	6	3	2
McGeary, 2 b.	5	0	2	3	2	0
Battin, 3b	6	1	2	4	1	1
Cuthbert, l. f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Dehlman, 1b.	5	1	1	8	0	2
Mack, s. s.	5	2	3	0	2	0
Total	47	8	17	27	15	6

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	—8

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—White, 1; Hines, 1; Pike, 1; Dehlman, 1; Mack, 1.
Three-base hits—Pike, 1; Anson, 1.
Total bases on hits—Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 22.
Bases on errors—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 5.
Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 12.
Bases on called balls—Chicago, 1.
Passed balls—White, 1; Clapp, 2.
Wild pitches—Bradley, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Charles Daniels, Hartford.

REMARKS.

It has been stated above with sufficient clearness that the home nine were beaten because they didn't play well enough to win; but for the satisfaction of those persons who are continually looking after an "if," it may be added that "if" Barnes had not made a muff in the wrong time, and "if" White had not allowed a curiously easy ball to get by him, the game would have gone the other way. The strong play for the winners was made by Bradley, Pike, and Blong, the latter making the best long catch of the day in the ninth inning. The most creditable work for the losers was done by McVey, White, and Peters, though the last-named seems to have forgot how to hit the round implement which takes part in the game.

Time fleeted. Games on games had passed away,
And few of those who on that awful day
Had stood, with pity in their eyes, to see
St. Louis wallop C. B. B. C.
Were living still, when on the diamond field,
Beside the South Branch waves' green odorous yield,
The Bridge nine took again the willow sticks,
And rasped Chicago—score 8 to 6.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25.—Base-ball. Indianapolis vs Alleghanys:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	—6
Alleghanys	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4

HAMILTON, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 25.—The long-talked-of match of base-ball between the Red Stockings, of St. Louis, and Standards, of this city, took place, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Red Stockings scored 22 and the Standards nothing. In the first four innings neither club scored. In the fourth inning one of the Standard Club got his hand injured and the Red Stockings had it all their own way.

BOSTONS VS. MUTUALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Bostons played their ninth game with the Mutuals on the Union Grounds to-day, in the presence of 500 persons. The day was fine. The pools sold at $50 to $23 in the Bostons' favor. The Bostons had an easy victory in defeating their opponents, outplaying them at all points, and batting very heavy. Brown made a clean home-run in the eighth inning. The new pitcher of the Bostons, Bradley, from the Live Oaks, of Lynn, Mass., was very effective. Wright's and Hallihan's play at short stop for the respective clubs was the feature. The following is

THE SCORE.

Mutual.	R	B	P	A	E
Holdsworth, c. f.	0	0	3	1	0
Start, 1 b.	1	1	14	0	0
Treacy, l. f.	1	1	1	0	2
Hallinan, s. s.	1	0	0	6	1
Craver, 2 b.	0	0	2	3	2
Hicks, c.	0	0	2	0	8
Booth, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Mathews, p.	0	0	1	3	2
Nichols, 3 b.	1	0	3	1	2
Total	4	3	27	14	17
Boston.					
G. Wright, s. s.	4	3	2	6	1
Leonard, l. f.	2	2	2	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	2	4	2	0	1
Murnan, 1 b.	1	2	15	0	3
Brown, c.	2	2	1	1	2
Morrill, 2 b.	1	1	1	3	0
Manning, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Schafer, 3 b.	0	1	2	2	0
Bradley, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Total	15	19	27	14	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutual	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	1	5	1	1	2	0	5	0	—15

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Osceola Club.
Runs earned—Mutuals, 0; Bostons, 8.
First base on errors—Mutuals, 4; Bostons, 4.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

CINCINNATI VS. LOUISVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Base-ball: The Cincinnatis defeated the Louisvilles here to-day by a score of 3 to 1 in eleven innings. The Louisvilles scored one in the first, and the Cincinnatis one in the second and two in the eleventh innings.

REVIEW OF THE ATHLETIC-BOSTNN SERIES.

The game played Thursday in Philadelphia between Harry Wright's Bostons and Al Wright's Athletics closed the series between the clubs named, and left the Boston players winners of all but one of the ten games. THE TRIBUNE having from time to time given the game scores, now submits a tabulated result of the individual and club records made in the series. First is the following list of games played:

	Boston.	Athletic.
April 22	6	5
April 24	3	20
May 13	19	11
May 15	15	6
July 19	10	7
Aug. 3	8	3
Aug. 5	13	6
Aug. 7	6	5
Aug. 23	7	6
Aug. 24	11	6
Total	98	75

Boston wins nine and the Athletic one game.

The following table gives the records of the clubs as wholes, the figures given below comprising the sum total of all the items for all the games:

	Boston.	Athletic.
Total runs made	98	75
Average to a game	9.8	7.5
Total runs earned	33	29
Average to a game	3.3	2.9
Percentage of earned to scored runs	.33	.38
Total base-hits made	121	104
Average to a game	1.21	10.4
Total errors made	93	124
Average to a game	9.3	12.5

The following table gives the strength of both nines in batting and run-getting. The figures showing "times at bat" having been by some mischance omitted from two of the telegraphic scores are necessarily left out in making up the review, which is based on the average of clean hits to a game. The other columns explain themselves by their headings:

BATTING RECORD BOSTON-ATHLETIC SERIES.

PLAYERS.	Games played	Base hits	Average base hits to a game	Runs made	Average runs to a game
Boston.					
Leonard	10	25	2.50	16	1.60
O'Rourke	10	17	1.70	11	1.10
Whitney	3	5	1.66	3	1.90
Bradley	2	3	1.50	3	1.50
Manning	10	14	1.40	11	1.10
Schafer	10	14	1.40	10	1.00
Josephs	5	6	1.20	4	0.80
Morrill	9	10	1.11	7	0.77
Wright (Geo.)	10	10	1.00	15	1.50
Murnan	10	9	0.90	10	1.00
Brown	6	5	0.83	4	0.66
McGinley	4	3	0.75	3	0.75
Parks	1	0	0.00	0	0.00
Athletic.					
Ward	1	2	2.00	1	1.00
Meyerle	10	16	1.60	9	0.90
Eggler	10	15	1.50	9	0.90
Hall	10	15	1.50	9	0.90
Zettlein	2	3	1.50	1	0.50
Knight	10	13	1.30	6	0.60
Sutton	10	12	1.20	11	1.10
Fisler	10	11	1.10	8	0.80
Fouser	4	3	0.75	5	1.25
Force	10	7	0.70	8	0.80
Coons	8	5	0.62	8	1.00
Bushong	2	1	0.50	0	0.00
Ritterson	2	1	0.50	0	0.00
Burge	1	0	0.00	0	0.00

The record of the members of the two clubs in fielding is as follows, the player having the smallest proportion of errors being placed at the top, except in the case of the fielders, which are set at the bottom of each list in a body:

FIELDING RECORD BOSTON-ATHLETIC SERIES.

PLAYERS.	Put out	Average to a game	Assisted	Average to a game	Errors	Average to a game
Boston.						
Wright	12	1.20	39	3.90	6	0.60
Schafer	13	1.30	12	1.20	7	0.70
Murnan	90	9.00	5	0.50	7	0.70
Morrill	35	3.88	21	2.33	10	1.11
Bradley	2	1.00	3	1.50	3	1.50
Brown	29	4.83	2	0.33	11	1.83
Josephs	4	0.80	9	1.40	14	2.80
McGinley	11	2.75	2	0.50	13	3.25
Leonard	19	1.90	15	1.50	2	0.20
Whitney	4	1.33	0	0.00	2	0.76
O'Rourke	36	3.60	1	0.10	7	0.70
Manning	12	1.20	11	1.10	10	1.00
Parks	3	3.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
Athletic.						
Sutton	99	9.90	3	0.30	5	0.50
Force	15	1.50	36	3.60	9	0.90
Zettlein	0	0.00	3	1.50	2	1.00
Fouser	12	3.00	14	3.50	5	1.25
Meyerle	18	1.80	23	2.30	15	1.50
Knight	7	0.70	10	1.00	17	1.70
Coons	20	2.50	14	1.75	25	3.12
Ritterson	8	4.00	1	0.50	8	4.00
Bushong	13	6.50	3	1.50	9	4.50
Burge	4	4.00	0	0.00	6	6.00
Ward	5	5.00	1	1.00	7	7.00
Fisler	35	3.50	16	1.60	1	6.10
Eggler	15	1.50	1	0.10	5	0.50
Hall	19	1.90	0	0.00	10	1.00

This series is chiefly remarkable for the number of players which it has introduced into its ten games—no less than twenty-seven different men taking part. It is also a notable muffing series, the winners making ninety-three errors, or about twice as many as have been made in any other series so far.

THE TURF.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The attendance at the last day's races was about 3,000.

SUMMARY—CLASS 2:26.

Purse $2,500.

Great Eastern	1	1	1
Ella Madden	3	2	2
Bateman	4	3	3
Hannah D	2	4	4
Grey Chief	5	5	dis

Time—2:22; 2:24¾; 2:24.

CLASS 2:20.

Purse $3,000.

Rarus	2	1	1	1
Clementine	1	2	2	2

Time—2:26½; 2:24; 2:25¾; 2:20½.

EARLVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EARLVILLE, Aug. 25.—The fourth day's meeting of the Earl Park Association was attended by a greater number of spectators than was ever on the grounds since their inauguration. The carriages and vehicles of all kinds in the park and around the grounds were countless, while the amphitheatre could scarcely afford standing-room to the number that flocked there. The weather was delightfully cool, but the roads were almost impassible from dust. We all looked as though we had emerged from sand-heaps, ladies as well as gentlemen. The programme in the forenoon opened with a running race, half-mile and repeat, for horses owned in the neighborhood, and was won by Gray Jennie, Brown Fan second, Clara H. third—time, 57¾ and 58. The second race was for the 2:48 class for a purse of $300, and, strange to say, though there were sixteen horses entered, only one responded—Mr. Scace's Dixie, of Chicago, who had a walk-over.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the 2:29 horses were called and eight came for the word. Wolford Z sold $5 to $4 in the pool, with a disastrous result to his backers, he coming in fifth and seventh in the first two heats, after which he was drawn, Webber taking his place in the pool-box at $5 to $1 against the field. The purse was $600.

Webber	1	1	1
Phil Sheridan	2	2	2
Fannie Robinson	6	3	5
Lady H	3	8	7
Charlie	4	4	4
Cattaraugus Chief	8	5	6
Kate Hazard	7	6	3
Wolfordz	5	7	dr

Time—2:29¾; 2:29¼; 2:29¼.

When the free-for-all was called, Observer was the first to put in an appearance on his native track, and the cheers and clapping that greeted him were deafening for several moments. The old favorites being out of sorts, Lady Star sold $5 against $3 and $4 in the field. The purse was $1,000, $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Lady Star	4	1	1	1
Lady Byron	1	2	4	4
Brother Jonathan	3	4	2	2
Observer	2	3	3	3

Time—2:30¾; 2:31; 2:31¼; 2:34¼.

The meeting has been a very successful one. Everything passed off quietly and to the satisfaction of all. At the conclusion the horsemen assembled in front of the Judges' stand and gave three hearty cheers for the gentlemen who presided—viz.: S. M. Smith and M. M. Morse.

LINCOLN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 25.—The fair closed to-day after a very successful and pleasant week. The races for to-day were the three-minute trot, with Farmers' Maid, I. J. Cook, Sallie Root, Little Bore, Dan Marble, Lena C, and Bay Stallion entered. The Maid took three straight heats, Cook second, and Lena third. Time, 2:47, 2:48½, and 2:56¼.

In the two-mile-and-repeat, with Falmouth, Whipsaw, and Sangaree entered, the first dash was won by Sangaree, Whipsaw second, and Falmouth distanced. The second and third dashes were won by Whipsaw, Sangaree second. Time, 3:39¼, 3:45, and 3:43. Sangaree was the favorite three to one over the field.

In the free-for-all race, with Shellbark, Grey Bill, Lena Rivers, John Browney, Skimmer Dick, and Bay Tom entered, and Shellbark, Grey Bill, and Skimmer Dick drawn, the first heat was won by Lena, Tom second, and Browney third, in 2:43; second heat, Tom first, Lena second, and Browney third, time, 2:36; third heat, Lena first, Tom second, and Browney third, time, 2:33. The race was unfinished at 7 o'clock, and will be called at 9 to-morrow.

YACHTING.

THE RACE TO-DAY.

The long-expected and much-talked-of contests between the Chicago yacht Frolic and the Ina, from Toronto, Ont., will be begun to-day, when both boats will start from the foot of Twelfth street at 10 o'clock a. m. Each race will be 15 miles out and back, and the winner of two of the three will capture $2,000. In order to give the greatest satisfaction to persons desiring to see the race, it has been arranged to place the stake-boat 7½ miles out, and go around it and the home-boat twice. The tug Tom Brown will take the referee, reporters, and invited guests, and will start from foot of Twelfth street at 10 a. m. The United States steamer Michigan, at present in this harbor, will take a select and invited party out for a cruise about the time of the race. Several excursion boats will accommodate all who desire to attend. Their times of starting, etc., may be seen by reference to the advertising columns.

THE YACHT RACE AT GENEVA LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 25.—The annual regatta of the Geneva Yacht Club will take place to-morrow, and the train from Chicago to-night brought over a hundred persons who came to witness the race. Unusual interest attaches to the contest, as the Sheridan Prize, a solid silver yacht, is at stake. The Nettie, owned by Julian S. Rumsey, won it in 1874 and again in 1875. Several new yachts have been added to the fleet since last year, and the Geneva, which has won nearly all the races this season, is expected to be the victor. If there shall be a good wind, the race will be close and exciting, and no one can predict which yacht will come in ahead.

THE TRAP.

COMING TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO.

Mr. S. H. Turrill, manager of several tournaments in this city, has issued a programme for a grand affair of that kind to take place at Dexter Park the last two days of August and the first two of September. Two purses are offered for each day, the whole aggregating $3,700.

CASUALTIES.

STEAMER BURNED.

FLUSHING, Aug. 25.—The steamer C. F. Funch, from New York Aug. 10, for Antwerp, is on fire at Kaloon bank.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—The steamship C. F. Funch and cargo, previously reported on fire at Kaloon bank, will prove a total loss. The aggregate insurance is $600,000. The crew were saved.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steamship C. F. Funch, which burned to-day off the Dutch Coast, was an iron propeller about 7 years old, tonnage about 1,500 tons. She was in good condition and valued at $300,000; insured in this city, but not up to the full value. The cargo was a valuable one, consisting in part of 3,630 tierces of lard, 20,000 bushels of wheat, 40 boxes of bacon, 161 hogsheads of tallow, 58 hogsheads of tobacco, 84 cases of leaf tobacco, 63 packages of manufactured tobacco, 250 bags of cocoa, 175 bags of coffee, in all valued at $200,000. The cargo is fully insured in Europe.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 25.—Patrick Skelly, aged about 12 years, son of James Skelly, a well-known citizen, received injuries this afternoon by being run over by a hose-cart while the Fire Department was returning from a small fire, which subsequently resulted in his death this evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 25.—An old colored woman named English was run over and instantly killed by a north-bound passenger-train on the Illinois Central Railroad, 2 miles north of Pulaski, last evening. She was walking along the track, and, being very deaf, did not hear the approaching train until too late to prevent the terrible calamity.

EXPOSITION ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 25.—In the main Exposition building, this morning, a man named Winters, on one of the guards, met with a serious accident. He was pulling open one of the swinging windows in the barracks in the main building, at the west end, when a large pane of glass, from which the putty had fallen, fell out of the sash. It struck him on his upturned face and then broke, cutting him on the forehead, cheek, and nose, severing an artery and several small veins.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.—The heaviest rain-storm for several years passed over this section to-night, lasting three hours without intermission, flooding houses and the cellars on Main street, making considerable loss to merchants who had goods stored in them. Bridges in the southern portion of the city were washed away, and cornfields throughout this section are badly damaged.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—William Warner, a farmer, living about 6 miles west of here, fell from the hay-loft in his barn to-day, lighting on a fork-handle, which penetrated his body, inflicting a fearful wound. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FON DU LAC, Wis., Aug 25.—Two young men of this city, Charles McClanathan and Henry Warren, were wrecked on Lake Winnebago last Tuesday and helplessly floated for forty-eight hours, when they were picked up by a passing steamer. Warren died soon afterwards.

SUFFOCATED.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—A fire at Wyandotte, Mich., at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed A. Liskey's store and dwelling. Mr. Liskey was suffocated while endeavoring to remove his goods from the burning building.

DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—John Jacob Zabriskie, the well-known cotton-yarn manufacturer, at Hoboken, N. J., was drowned in his mill-pond yesterday while returning home.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Silas Ostrander, yard-master of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, was thrown from a car here this morning, run over, and killed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Steamship Elysea, from New York, has arrived.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 25.—Steamship Canadian, from Glasgow, has arrived.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—A Victoria dispatch says Earl Dufferin's remark as to the abandonment of the railroad referred only to the section on Vancouver Island.

THE STONE JOB.

Messrs. Johnson and Periolat Hear Some Plain Talk.

The Intimacy Between Periolat and Commissioner Tabor.

Taking Testimony Preparatory to Asking for an Injunction.

There was very little that was new or exciting in stone circles yesterday. The happiest of those who had taken part in the strife incident to letting the award for the new Court-House were Periolat, Walker, and McNeil, and the saddest were those who had regarded the County Board as an honorable body, and gone into the fight on the merits of their stone and bids, and only found out their mistake when they saw that they had been beaten. None except the "Ring" and the successful parties were satisfied with the result, and they, even, were not over delighted for the reason that on all sides reports of injunctions, suits for damages, etc., greeted their ears. In the forenoon most of the stone men and their hangers-on made the Tivoli their headquarters, and at times their arguments and disputes were boisterous in the extreme. Among the crowd, at one time, were

PERIOLAT AND COMMISSIONER JOHNSON,

and they attracted a great deal of attention. They were approached by Michael Haley, one of the sandstone men, who felt outraged at the treatment he had received in the making of the award. He first addressed himself to Periolat, and succeeded in driving him from the saloon by refreshing his memory about what he (Periolat) had told him some weeks ago, the drift of which was that the contract could only be had by buying it, and that it would not be let to any one until he was ready. Having finished Periolat he turned upon Johnson and gave him a tongue-lashing that he can never forget. The conversation was very exciting, and at times it seemed as if Johnson could not get out unscarred. A part of the exchange of courtesies is worth repeating. Mr. Haley felt outraged and wanted to know of Johnson why he had been treated as he had, and the conversation ran about as follows:

Said Mr. Haley: "Why have I been treated as I have?"

"You see," replied Johnson, "we wanted to build of limestone and had always so intended."

"Then, why did you put us to the expense of paying your way all over the Northwest to look at our sandstone quarries?"

"Oh, well, we were invited."

The dialogue was continued after this manner for a few moments, when Haley became excited, and threw some force and directness into his remarks. Said he, "Johnson, the reason you did not treat us fairly is, that you are a thief; you have not got an honest hair in your head. You are a scoundrel, a dirty puppy, and you dare not take it up!"

The last remarks were enforced and emphasized by Mr. Haley shaking his fist in Johnson's face, and the latter turned upon his heel and slunk away, manifesting no disposition to resent what had been said, and no anxiety to hear any evidence as to the truthfulness of what had been sounded in his ears.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided a TRIBUNE reporter, who happened to be present and hear the whole story, had

A TALK WITH MR. HALEY

in reference to stone matters in general. That gentleman was found ready to communicate only a part of what he said he knew about the way in which the award had been made to Edwin Walker. What he would say was his version of how Commissioner Tabor had been worked upon and induced to vote with the "Ring." He said he met Tabor, some weeks ago, one evening at the Burdick House at a little wine party, at which Periolat was the ruling spirit and central figure. He had a talk with Periolat during the evening; it was Saturday, and only a few days after the Commissioners visited the Aux Sable quarries. Periolat told him that if he wanted the contract for the stone work on the Court-House he must put up the money, and that even then he could not get the job until he (Periolat) was ready, etc. At the meeting he noticed an intimacy between Periolat and Tabor, and a member of the party was induced to urge upon the latter the impropriety of his having such associations, but it was all in vain, for when the company separated Periolat and Tabor left together, arm in arm. Before leaving, however, Haley was told by Periolat to come to his house the next day, Sunday, at 10 o'clock, and they would reason together and see what could be done in the Court-House matter. He called on Periolat at the appointed hour, but was dismissed at the door with the remark that Periolat could not be seen until after 12 o'clock. Haley then went to church, where he met Charles McDonald, whom he asked to accompany him as a witness in his proposed interview. He reached the Periolat mansion a little after 12 o'clock, and found Tabor and Periolat in the garden in close consultation, and again an interview was denied him. He tried to get the interview he had been invited to have at a later hour, but was again unsuccessful, for Tabor and Periolat, he later learned, had gone off together, and in proof of the fact he knew they were subsequently seen prowling around among the saloons of the South and West Sides in a highly spiritual mood.

The story of Mr. Haley, it will be seen, goes to establish but one fact, and that is the recent intimacy between Tabor and Periolat. But adding to his story

TWO FACTS

which have come to the reportorial ear, and are matters of record also, its importance is increased somewhat. Prior to Tabor's intimacy with Periolat he repeatedly expressed his preference for the use of sandstone in the construction of the Court-House, and the Sunday in question was the day before he voted in the Board to build of limestone, which Mr. Haley in his statement failed to call attention to or to remember.

In the afternoon work was commenced by the stone men, headed by Ald. Ballard and Smith, to frame

A PETITION FOR AN INJUNCTION

against the County Board entering into a contract for the Court-House work with McNeil. Messrs. Ballard, Smith, Orleans, Haley, and others, made statements to the attorneys employed in the matter, alleging fraud in the making of the award, all of which are said to have been sufficiently conclusive to base the injunction upon. The charges of fraud are said to have been more direct against Commissioner Carroll than any of his associates, but their exact nature could not be learned. Other testimony will be taken to-day, and the much-desired document, it is expected, will be ready to be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

IS IT THE MAN?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 25.—Is McNeil, who proposes to furnish the stone for your new Court-House, the same man who contracted to build the Methodist Church at this place a few years ago and abandoned it half-finished, leaving the society involved to an extent that all the efforts of the Wisconsin Conference have barely been able to extricate it from the danger of losing its property?

And, if so, how many other churches that he points to as specimens of his work has he left in similar condition? Is he not a "speculative mason" in a sense which reflects no credit upon the craft?

A F. M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26—1 a. m.—In the lake region, rising and high barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler and generally clear weather, succeeded in the upper lake region by falling barometer, and winds shifting to warm southerly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.09	63	72	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.14	67	50	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.10	70	48	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.07	73	39	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.10	67	50	W., light	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.11	64	62	W., light	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 77. Minimum, 62.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Weather.	Rain
Alpena	29.98	57	W., light	Fair.	......
Breckinridge.	30.18	58	Calm	Clear.	......
Buffalo	30.01	62	N., gentle	Clear.	......
Cleveland	30.03	69	N. E., light	Fair.	......
Davenport	30.17	64	N. W., gentle	Clear.	......
Detroit	30.04	62	N. W., fresh	Clear.	......
Duluth	30.12	56	W., gentle	Clear.	......
Escanaba	30.03	56	N. W., gen.	Clear.	......
Grand Haven.	30.08	61	S. W., fresh	Clear.	......
Port Huron	30.03	59	N. W., fresh	Clear.	......
Keokuk	30.16	65	N., fresh	Clear.	......
LaCrosse	30.11	61	W., fresh	Clear.	......
Marquette	30.00	54	W., fresh	Clear.	......
Milwaukee	30.13	68	N. W., fresh	Clear.	......
Omaha	30.21	61	Calm	Clear.	......
Rochester	29.98	62	W., fresh	Clear.	......
Toledo	30.04	65	W., gentle.	Clear.	......

THE BLACK HILLS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 25.—The latest news by the Black Hills *Pioneer*, published at Deadwood, is encouraging beyond measure: "Eight hundred ounces of gold dust arrived in this city to-day. Yesterday came a solid piece of quartz consigned to the Pacific coast for exhibition, which bristles with free gold all over. The piece weighs about 25 pounds, and is estimated to contain $100 in gold. This is from the Alpha Mine, and specimens of its ore is now on exhibition in Philadelphia in the name of W. C. Bennett."

The telegraph line, which has been making rather slow progress owing to the absence of the escort for the working parties, is now making headway, all the poles being set to Hot Creek, 55 miles beyond Laramie. The work of stringing the wire had begun. The first communication over it was last night from the Platte River.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All who feel languid or debilitated should use Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron. It strengthens the system and nourishes the blood. Dyspeptics will find it invaluable. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Burnett's Cologne—in cork and glass stoppers—prepared from the purest and best materials—unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System

Its Medicinal Properties are

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: During the past five years I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merit of VEGETINE. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health, with more beneficial results than anything else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its value.

While performing my duties as a Police Officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend VEGETINE, and I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated or impoverished state of the blood, its effects are wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood it appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injurious results, and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about VEGETINE.

WM. B. HILL,
Police Station 4.

Cannot be Excelled.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell-st.

A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune—single copy	$ .40
Four Copies	1.00
Ten Copies to one address	2.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune—single copy	1.50
Three Copies	4.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GROCERIES.

HICKSON'S
CASH GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Minnesota Spring Wheat, best, per brl	$6.00
Flour, Minnesota Patent, best, per brl	8.50
Flour, white winter, per brl	7.50
Rice, Carolina, 15 lbs for	1.00
Soap, German, 60 bars per box	3.25
Mackerel, 15lb kits for	1.25
Starch, 6lb box	50
Sirup, choice, 5-gal. kegs	3.00
Cheese, New York dairy, per lb	11

113 EAST MADISON-ST.

YACHTING.

YACHT RACE!

THE FROLIC AND INA,

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

The steamer GEO. DUNBAR will leave Madison-st. bridge at 9:30 sharp, and cruise during the race to the stake boat and return.

Good music on board. Tickets for the trip, 50 cents.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

CAMPAIGN OUTFITS.

We are prepared to furnish complete outfits for Campaign Clubs at short notice. Uniforms, Banners, Transparencies, Flags, Badges, etc., etc.

A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,
118 East Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Send for Circular.

RAISINS.

LAYER RAISINS,

25 POUND BOXES FOR $2.

At HICKSON'S, 113 East Madison-st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Continuance of Dullness in Our Money-Market.

Expectation, However, of a Large and Active Fall-Trade.

Plethora of Money in Philadelphia and New York.

The Produce Markets Generally Steadier, with Moderate Activity.

Pork, Lard, Wheat, and Oats Stronger---Freights Quiet.

FINANCIAL.

The weather yesterday was perfect, and yet it seemed to have no effect upon the general dullness heretofore noticed. The bank clearings indicate about the lowest figures of the year, being only $2,500,000, and the same amount for the day previous. While this is true, bankers and business men alike seem cheery and hopeful. The material for a large and active fall trade is in the country, and all seem to be waiting with confidence for the movement which it is believed cannot be delayed many days longer.

Very little paper was offered at the banks for discount. The rate was steady, as heretofore, at the mercantile banks, at 8@10 per cent, while the packers' banks are still glad to get paper on call or short time, with approved collaterals, at 4 per cent and upwards. The street-brokers find their occupation nearly gone, and the range of prices may be quoted at 6@18 per cent. Of course, the higher figure carries with it a very considerable risk.

The demand for New York exchange is comparatively light, and, for the season, the amount making ditto. The price between banks was 50 cents per $1,000 discount; to customers par.

BURDENED WITH MONEY.

As a specimen of the condition of the money-market in the seaboard cities, take the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 23d:

The plethora of money at bank, and the very limited demand for it on legitimate business paper, gives our moneyed institutions a deal of trouble. There are borrowers of a kind plenty enough, but the more intelligent of the managers of these institutions have, in their better judgment, marked out a line of policy that very much narrows current offerings. They are indisposed to loan much more on stock collateral. Nearly all of our banks, saving funds, etc., are already pretty well loaded with that description of security, and what with the great railroad war by the leading lines to the interior, and the jangle among the coal-carrying companies, do not care to go deeper in loans in the shares of such. The future is viewed with no little distrust by all classes of money-lenders, and the chief object now is rather to avoid loss than to make large gains. While loans will not be made on the more active stock shares at less than 6 to 10 per cent, almost any amount can be borrowed on Government loans at 4. Call loans are still quoted at 4@6 per cent, strictly first-class two-name paper at 5@5½ per cent, strictly first-class single-name paper at 5@6 per cent, loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent, first-class bonds and stocks at 5@5½ per cent, on second-class bonds and stocks 6@8 per cent. These rates have reference to what is conceded as reliable paper.

In New York capitalists have been in a worse plight for many weeks past. There call loans have been quoted at 1¼@2 per cent, and often with no takers. Poor fellows! How they are to be pitied!

ASSESSORS' VALUATIONS.

On a vacant lot on Columbus avenue, opposite Columbus square, may be seen the following painted notice: "This lot of land for sale at 10 per cent less than the Assessors' valuation."—*Boston Transcript.*

These overvaluations are by no means confined to Boston. There are large blocks of property in Chicago where a similar notice would probably bring no purchasers.

A TIP-TOP MINE.

The Denver *Tribune* has the following:

The Present Help, under the pinnacle of Mount Lincoln, is the most altitudinous mine in the world, so far as heard from. It is 14,000 feet above the sea-level by the lowest survey estimates, and 17,000 by the highest. It has produced mineral of a grade in keeping with the dignity and character of its location.

COMSTOCK MINES.

The Gold Hill *News* of the 17th says:

Dealers both large and small appear to be experiencing a return of confidence which is quite gratifying; and, still further aided by extensive orders from the East and Europe, stocks are coming more and more in demand, and at stiffening prices. And the mines themselves are doing their part nobly, and showing better than ever. The great bonanzas of the Consolidated Virginia and California has just disbursed its annual dividend of $2,160,000, and started fairly along in the course of another month's productions and resulting dividends with a vast wilderness of rich ore in sight. The Imperial will add $60,000 to the wealth of the world this month, and Justice will come to the front with $100,000 more. Bear in mind that all this bullion production is something new; something which never existed before. It is not a transfer of coin, stocks, merchandise, or other valuables, from one person to another, but new wealth produced and sent forth into the world. Even the money expended in the cost of its production is simply existing coin passed from one hand to another, but our bullion comes up from the bowels of the earth as something new and additional in the way of wealth.

Belcher is looking better in its southern portion, and Yellow Jacket is about cross-cutting, perhaps to develop a good little bonanza, the "making" of which has been found in the level above. The winze connection in the Bullion mine with the lower levels gives an important and long-needed ventilation, and good facilities for prospecting and thoroughly opening the excellent ore developments already found at the lower levels of not only that mine, but those south of it, including the Imperial lower levels. Whether a good bonanza will be eventually opened out in the Mexican and Union Consolidated, remains for time, money, and muscle to show; but should one be found there, it must evidently belong to a chimney or concentration north of the big Consolidated Virginia and California bonanzas, and calculating upon the usual northerly dip of the Comstock chimneys, the head or "making" of it should be in the Sierra Nevada. Considerable of a break or interruption in it is caused by the intersection of Cedar Ravine, but it should be found south of it at a considerable depth. At the other extremity of the lode, the Justice group of mines is rapidly coming into desired prominence, owing to the splendid ore-showing and bullion product of the Justice mine. The Gold Canon extremity of the Comstock is decidedly looking up.

INDIA AND SILVER.

A correspondent of the London *Times* at Calcutta, under date of Aug. 6, gives the following as to the depreciation of silver in that country:

Three weeks ago I stated that the depreciation of silver had become a question of the most serious consideration of the Government, and that unless matters improved speedily the financial position would become most critical. That this view was not exaggerated is shown from the resolution of the Governor-General in Council published in yesterday's *Gazette.*

Only a telegraphic summary of the resolution has yet reached us from Simla to the following effect: The Budget announced that the Secretary of State would borrow £2,600,000 in England. This now appears the estimate of cost in rupees of supplying the sum still remaining to be raised by the Council bills on India, but he expects the entire loss by exchange to be largely in excess of the Budget estimate. The adverse rate of exchange has made this insufficient, and the home loan will be £4,000,000. The sum to be supplied to the Home Treasury from India will thus be reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 has been already obtained. The Government cannot form an approximate estimate of the unfavorable effect on the customs revenue. The unprecedentedly large opium crop in Bengal will probably cause the expenditure under the head of "opium" to exceed the estimate by £500,000. The increased amount borrowed will increase the charge for interest.

The resolution goes on to say that the financial prospects give cause for grave anxiety. The Local Governments and heads of departments have been instructed to stop all outlay which is not absolutely necessary, or to which the Government is not committed, or a discontinuance of which would not cause a disproportionate loss. The expenditure on extraordinary public works will be largely reduced. Municipal corporations, native States, and private persons are warned not to apply for loans except for purposes which cannot be postponed. New expenditure will not be sanctioned unless it is really indispensable. The Viceroy invites the earnest co-operation of Local Governments and heads of departments in reducing the threatened deficit by every possible means, and the resolution concludes by stating that the present financial disorder is entirely due to the recent rapid fall in the value of silver in relation to gold.

This resolution is so far satisfactory in that it shows the Government are fully alive to the gravity of the case and that it is necessary to observe rigid economy, but it is vexatious to hear that the Budget estimate of the exchange loss is not sufficient, and that a further loan will be necessary. It is true that the value of silver has fallen greatly since the Budget was issued, but that the loss was so largely underestimated seems to indicate a want of foresight on the part of the Finance Minister. It is remarkable, too, that the resolution says nothing regarding any of the many suggestions which have been made for meeting the difficulty caused by the diminished value of the rupee. The moral of the whole thing is, that India should no longer be allowed to be a corpus vile for amateur financiers to try their prentice hands upon. It is assumed here that every civilian is fit for any office, a fallacy which cannot be too soon exploded. The crying want of the day is to have an able and trained financier at the head of the Indian Treasury, and Sir W. Muir's approaching retirement will give an opportunity for supplying the want. If the Indian Services cannot supply a fit man, let one be sent from home. The experiment has been tried before with signal success.

THE SILK TRADE.

The ladies have found that silk has largely depreciated. A correspondent of the New York *Bulletin*, writing from Lyons, France, under date of Aug. 5, gives the following facts in regard to this subject:

After too long a series of successes, the "bears" have been routed by the first efforts of their opponents; and it has been a complete and decisive defeat. Fortunately, the whole community is interested in a return to normal prices. Every one was anxious to see the bottom reached; all were sufferers; from the silk-producer to the remotest country store, all were half ruined by the shrinkage and hesitation was general. Some may complain that the reaction was too violent; is it not better than to have continued longer this fatal descent, during which wages, commissions, profits were each day lower than the last evening?

The non-believers in this movement have argued that the consumption was not large enough to justify a rapid advance in the price of silks; also that the actual state of the various consuming markets was too weak to permit a ready sale of manufactured silk goods at prices so much superior to the last obtained. They had forgotten that it is a plain question between supply and demand; not of manufactured goods only, but of the raw material; and also that the actual new quotations, however they may seem to be high, are fully 10@15 per cent under those of 1872, and 25@30 per cent under those of 1868-'69.

Studying the question coolly, we come to the conclusion that the silk market has only obeyed the general rule which governs all articles. Without being too bold, I do not hesitate to say that I do not see why prices may not yet advance before the end of this year. The failure of the crop is an undeniable fact; the supply of stock on hand has been fairly tested and shown to be much under its ordinary importance. This is the basis of the actual campaign, and as no new additions can be had till next crop, *i. e.*, till the orders for spring are executed, prices are sure to be firm till the future crop proves abundant enough not only to furnish the necessary quantity for manufacturing purposes, but also to allow the formation of a reserve stock.

Let no one forget that the failure in Europe has been so complete as to cause some people to question already the possibility of getting next year a proper supply of seed. The Japanese *graines* have given of late such poor result that little or no faith is to be put in them in future.

The supply in trams and organzines is very limited; all bales offered find eager purchasers. Some are kept out of the market for better prices to come. These "ouvres," as usual, have not advanced in proportion with the "greges." It seems that this disproportion will soon be leveled, as various throwing mills discontinue their unprofitable work.

Manufactured goods, also, follow the movement at a distance only; the increase obtained is about 15@25 per cent, when the price of material would justify 10@20 per cent more. England has been the first to operate, and did it at the beginning of the rise. Paris has placed a few orders, but will have lost by waiting for the balance of its necessary purchases. From your market no new orders are reported; a certain amount of goods had been ordered before the change; since, some business has been done by cable at a small advance; but few parties will dare send you goods requiring such an advance on your last prices obtained. No doubt this moderation will force you to follow us in prices.

Referring to the special papers for the detailed list of actual quotations, I will only give you a few compared quotations in the staple sorts used in your market, so as to enable your readers to appreciate the importance of the change in cost:

China, cocoon..........Dec. 1875, f. 12., now f. 27@28.
Cevennes (raw)..........Dec. 1875, f. 68., now f. 107.
Piedmont (trams)........Dec. 1875, f. 85., now f. 112.
China fourth middling.Dec. 1875, f. 40., now f. 67.

In London, stock very small. Bengal silks have advanced 10 to 13 shillings since the beginning of the year. Milan firm without large transactions of late. Swiss and Rhine manufacturers have effected some important bargains.

I extract from the *Salut Public* an interesting statement, given in round figures: 1875, total production of silk estimated at 10,000,000 kilos; 1875, total consumption of silks estimated at 12,000,000 kilos; 1876, total production of silk estimated at 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 kilos. These figures have a very plain significance. 1875 lessened the reserve stock by 2,000,000 kilos; and when we consider that, during the six first months of 1876, the consumption of silks has been larger than in same period of 1875, we must acknowledge that we remain in presence of a very short supply, and, consequently, of a great chance of high prices till, at least, June 1877.

Of course some of our people have the money to pay whatever price may be asked for silks, or any other articles of finery; but any considerable rise in silks will cause many a prudent woman to think twice before she invests in expensive goods. Good taste has more to do with the production of an elegant wardrobe than the cost of the stuffs from which it is made.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

It may be well to take the occasion of adding a few more important items of railway statistics. The total length of railway constructed in the British Empire at the end of 1874 was 28,607 miles. These were as follows, according to the last report of the Board of Trade:

	Miles open.	
United Kingdom—		
England and Wales	11,622	
Scotland	2,700	
Ireland	2,127	—16,449
India	6,273	
Ceylon	82	— 6,355
Canada	4,002	
Jamaica	27	
Demerara	20	— 4,049
Australia—		
New South Wales	402½	
Victoria	539	
South Australia	133½	
Queensland	263	— 1,338
Tasmania	45	
New Zealand	238	— 283
Cape Colonies	67	
Mauritius	66	— 133
Total		28,607

With regard to other countries, the mileage returns are, as we before intimated, very imperfect. In France, the length of line of railways open on Feb. 1, 1873, was 11,050 miles, to which have to be added 2,854 miles "in construction or to be constructed," and 773 miles of "eventual concessions and decreed lines," giving a total of 14,677. The lines of Austria, mentioned in the *Annuaire Officiel*, amount to 9,901 miles; those of South Austria and Upper Italy to 2,617 miles; the Luxemburg lines to 140 miles; the Spanish lines to 787 miles; those of Portugal to 315 miles; those of Italy to 4,202 miles; those of Switzerland to 525 miles. If to these we add the totals before given for Belgium and for Germany, and the 10,140 miles which Dr. Sturmer allots to Russia, which, of course, are partly extra European, we find a total of 59,337 miles of continental net work, without reckoning Sweden and some smaller items. Thus the length of railways laid on the surface of our planet since the inauguration of the locomotive on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway already exceeds 160,000 miles.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty days.
Sterling	488½	490½
Germany	94½	95½
Paris—francs	520	517½
Switzerland	519⅜	516⅜
Belgium	520	517½
Sweden	....	27¾
Austria	....	40
Holland	....	40¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	119⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	113⅝	113¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	114⅜	115⅛
5-20s of '67—January and July	118¼	118⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	120⅜	120⅝
10-40s	119⅛	119⅜
United States new 5s of '81	116½	117⅛
United States currency 6s	125⅛	....
Gold	110⅞	111

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*105	*106
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*105	*106
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*105	*106
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*106¼	*107½
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	*94	*96

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	....
City Railway, West Side	155	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per cent ctfs	*103	....
City Railway, North Side	124	....
Traders' Insurance Company	....	126
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Gold opened and closed at 111, with sales in the interim at 110⅞. Carrying rates, 1@2; borrowing, 1@2 and flat.

Governments were quiet, and a fraction lower in some instances.

Railroad bonds were dull and generally lower. New Jersey Centrals were weak.

State securities were quiet. Tennessees were better.

The day opened on the Stock Exchange with a renewal of the depression and excitement in coal shares. Opening quotations for anthracite coal shares were ¼ to 1 below the closing figures of last evening, and business was hardly opened before there came another deluge of stocks, and prices were tumbling down to the lowest figures yet made. For a short time it seemed as if Bedlam was let loose on the floor of the Exchange, and prices were no object at all in comparison with the desire to get rid of securities as fast as possible. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined from 80 to 77, New Jersey Central from 40 to 38⅜, and Delaware & Hudson Canal from 77 to 75⅛. The depression in coal stocks extended to the general market, and caused a decline of ½@2¼. Still lower quotations from London for Erie assisted the downward movement. Rock Island declined from 104 to 101¾, Lake Shore from 53½ to 52⅜, Western Union from 70 to 68¾, Michigan Central from 40 to 39⅛, St. Paul, common, from 33⅞ to 33, Northwestern preferred from 61⅛ to 60⅛, and Erie from 10⅛ to 9⅜. A reported decrease in some of the Western railroad earnings for the third week in August also had an unfavorable influence on Western shares and the market generally. Towards noon a great change came over the market, and the bears started to cover. There was some buying for bull account, under which the market suddenly wheeled around and advanced 1⅛ to 2⅞ from the lowest point. This advance was attended with much excitement and animation, and for a time the Stock Exchange again presented a lively scene. Delaware & Hudson Canal advanced from 75⅛ to 83, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 77 to 82¾, New Jersey Central from 37⅝ to 41⅜, Morris & Essex from 90 to 91⅜, Rock Island from 101¾ to 103½, Western Union from 68¾ to 69¼, Michigan Central from 39⅛ to 40⅜, Ohio from 11⅛ to 12⅛, St. Paul common from 33 to 34⅛, preferred from 66 to 67⅜, Northwestern common from 37⅛ to 38⅛, preferred from 60⅜ to 62⅛, Lake Shore from 52⅜ to 53½, and Erie from 9⅜ to 10⅛. This advance was followed by another decline of from ¼ to 3, the latter New York Central. In final dealings there was a firmer feeling, and prices advanced ½ to 2⅜ from the afternoon decline. New Jersey Central rose to 40⅜, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 82¼, Morris & Essex to 92⅛, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 83, Michigan Central to 40⅞, Erie to 10⅛, Lake Shore to 53⅜, Northwestern common to 37⅜, preferred to 61⅛, Rock Island to 103⅝, St Paul common to 34, prefered to 67⅜, and Western Union to 69⅝. There was considerable activity right up to the close. Transactions aggregated 279,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 38,000 Northwestern, 25,000 Rock Island, 18,000 St. Pauls, 25,000 Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio, 15,000 Michigan Central, 76,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 24,000 New Jersey Central, and 2,500 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Money active; 2@3. Prime mercantile paper 3@4.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $382,000.
Custom receipts, $69,000.
Clearances, $35,000,000.
Dry goods imports for the week, $2,000,000.
Sterling steady; 60 days, 487¾; sight, 489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	New 5s	116⅝
Coupons, '65	114	10-40s	116¼
New	114⅞	10-40s, coupons	119⅛
Coupons, '67	118⅜	Currencies	126⅛
Coupons, '68	121⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69½	New Jersey Central	40
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	103⅛
Quicksilver pfd	15	St. Paul	33⅞
Pacific Mail	23	St. Paul pfd	67¼
Mariposa	5	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	6	Wabash pfd	2⅜
Adams Express	111	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	85½	Terre Haute	3⅛
American	63	Terre Haute pfd	13½
United States	64⅛	Chicago & Alton	96⅛
New York Central	108	Chicago & Alton pfd	103½
Erie	10¼	Ohio & Miss	11¾
Erie pfd	14	Del., Lack. & W	82
Harlem	137	A. & P. Telegraph	17
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	4½
Michigan Central	40⅝	A. & P. Tel., pfd	1¾
Panama	126	Indiana Central	3¾
Union Pacific	60	C., B. & Quincy	114½
Lake Shore	53¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	10½
Illinois Central	88¾	Cen. Pac. bonds	109⅝
Clevel'd & Pitts	92	U. Pac. bonds	106
Northwestern	37⅜	U. Pac. land-grant	105⅛
Northwestern pfd	61⅛	U. Pac. sinking-fund	95⅜
C., C., C. & I	41¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	49	Virginia, new	26
Tennessee 6s, new	49	Missouri	106½
Virginia, old	25		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	52⅛	Crown Point	12
California	58½	Yellow Jacket	35
Segregated Belcher	80	Alpha	59⅛
Ophir	55	Belcher	23
Chollar	97	Confidence	19
Savage	21	Sierra Nevada	14½
Imperial	5¾	Exchequer	20
Mexican	35½	Overman	76½
Gould & Curry	15	Justice	28½
Best & Belcher	58¾	Calедonia	9
Hale & Norcross	11		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Consuls, money and account, 96 5-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105½; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 10¾; preferred, 17.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Rentes, 96f 45c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Gold, 111⅛.
Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 544.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Aug. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st, 108 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 27½x57 ft, dated June 23	$675
Auburn st, 30 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Aug. 10	470
Elk Grove st, 188 ft s of Armitage av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug 25	527
Twenty-first st, 153 ft e of Wabash av, n f, 25x200 ft, dated Aug. 24	14,700
Chicago av, 26 7-10 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 25x65 ft, dated Aug 22	8,500
Thirty-fifth st, 125 ft e of Gage st, n f, 25x147 ft, dated April 26	700
Kossuth st, 142 8-10 ft w of Portland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 22	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Washington st, n e cor Fifty-first st, w f, 81 7-10 ft to railroad, dated Sept. 9, 1874	$10,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt boulevard, 125 ft n of Bloomington st, w f, 100x150 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 24	$6,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	5,754	5,115	5,711	3,461
Wheat, bu	17,925	95,130	38,147	141,616
Corn, bu	278,703	179,520	437,355	282,901
Oats, bu	57,026	71,560	42,393	51,679
Rye, bu	4,062	8,454	42,573	1,549
Barley, bu	4,118	7,470	1,600	7,894
Grass seed, lbs	431,380	210,910	538,301	100,876
Flaxseed, lbs	256,360	121,840	168,200	
B. corn, lbs	10,000	14,000	34,510	24,000
C. meats, lbs	48,000	84,900	1,363,936	1,554,200
Beef, brls			27	89
Pork, brls	297		550	419
Lard, lbs	76,000		106,572	572,610
Tallow, lbs	9,000	41,278	52,000	
Butter, lbs	201,263	87,958	88,515	40,140
Live Hogs, No.	8,843	11,893	4,551	5,715
Cattle, No.	2,437	3,751	2,349	2,008
Sheep, No.	988	587		213
Hides, lbs	97,365	136,836	52,889	349,642
Highwines, brls	50	31	60	57
Wool, lbs	271,920	48,893	39,529	29,060
Potatoes, bu	35	1,123		258
Coal, tons	3,443		594	
Hay, tons	30		26	
Lumber, m	1,628	5,324	2,426	2,794
Shingles, m	240	735	1,607	1,077
Salt, brls	107	12,305	2,390	3,005
Poultry, lbs		248		
Poultry, coops	65	227		
Game, pkgs	63	55		
Eggs, pkgs	764	600	2	295
Cheese, bxs	2,640	2,146	307	714
G. apples, brls	1,074	872	95	57
Beans, bu			6	

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 10,137 bu wheat, 384 bu corn, 3,660 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Friday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 3 cars No. 2 Northwestern do, 13 cars No. 2 spring, 11 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (42 wheat); 100 cars and 21,100 bu high mixed corn, 307 cars and 24,000 bu No. 2 do, 1 car and 4,800 bu new mixed do, 17 cars and 17,300 bu rejected do, 4 cars no grade (529 corn); 10 cars white oats, 14 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (49 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 13 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 cars no grade (18 rye); 5 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade. Total (652 cars), 335,000 bu. Inspected out: 35,187 bu wheat, 437,601 bu corn, 17,081 bu oats, 10,210 bu rye.

The inspection of wheat into store during the month, up to date, has been only 699 car-loads, against 3,415 cars for the corresponding time in 1876.

A gentleman just returned from the East reports that the business of buying and selling futures is extending to the products of the wool and cotton mill. The buying and selling of prints by the hundred cases for delivery in some future month is now a regular transaction, though not quite so common as the seller's option in stocks or grain.

APPEALS FROM INSPECTION.

The recent change in the *personnel* of the Committee on Appeals from grain inspection is regarded by some receivers with great disfavor, and they refuse to appeal in cases where they claim the Inspectors are wrong, deeming it wiser to bear the ills that must be borne, than fly to others that they know not of except that it means paying the costs of the appeal. They claim that the change was made at the instigation of shippers, and that the new Committee is constituted in the interest of the shipper as against that of the receiver. It is asserted that there is no representative of the corn interest on the Committee, while corn constitutes the bulk of the grain handled in this city. One or two cases have already occurred in which corn was graded lower than expected, and great dissatisfaction expressed thereat; we cannot say with how much or how little reason. It is possible to change too violently in the application of rules, but it is equally possible to interpret the rules in so lax a manner as to destroy confidence in the grades, and spoil a market by disheartening customers. It is probable that the attitude of the present Committee is misunderstood. They are all fair men, and probably will do exact justice to the best of their ability in all cases which are submitted to them. But to please everybody is another matter. The old man who followed all the advice that was given him and lost his ass into the bargain, proved to his own dissatisfaction that it cannot be done.

A letter received from Webster City, Ia., yesterday, stated that the yield of wheat in that section is about four bushels to the acre, and that, if any wheat be shipped from there, it will have to be replaced before next harvest.

We hear of more calls for cars in Iowa and Minnesota, which indicate that, with good weather, the new crop of wheat will come forward more freely next week.

A car-load of new No. 1 Minnesota wheat, the first of the season, was received here yesterday, which weighs 61½ lbs to the measured bushel.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were firm yesterday, wheat being decidedly stronger, and provisions on the upward turn, while other grain was steady. There was not much doing in the way of shipment, or at least not much reported, lake freights being dull, but there was more disposition to buy for future, especially in provisions and wheat, the latter being in favor with purchasers, though many appeared to doubt the permanency of the deal, alleging that it was a Milwaukee movement.

Jobbers of dry goods were fairly busy. The attendance of buyers is daily increasing, and in prints, bleached cottons, worsted dry goods, shawls, hosiery, and notions, the movement is now fairly animated. All apprehensions of a further shrinkage in values have disappeared, and buyers no longer show a disposition to restrict their orders to the actual current necessities of their trade, but are ordering with a freedom akin to ante-panic times. Prints are becoming scarce and continue to advance. Silk goods also are moving upward. The grocery market was moderately active, and firm at Thursday's quotations. Dried fruits remain dull, though business has improved some within the past few days, and prices show more stability. Fish were in fair request at nominally unchanged prices. In the butter and cheese markets there was a freer movement and a firmer feeling, for which the prevalence of cooler weather was responsible. No changes of note were apperent in the bagging, leather, coal, and wood markets. Oils were quoted quiet, with prices ranging the same as the day before.

The offerings of lumber at the sale docks were larger, and retailers appeared in the market early and soon took nearly all the arrivals. The advance in piece stuff was maintained, and the general market was firm. The demand at the yards continues fair. Wool was in fair request and firmer. Seeds were quiet, except timothy, which was active and firm early, but slow and weak at the close, with a considerable stock left over. Broom-corn was quiet and hides dull and weaker. Green fruits were in great abundance and easy, but in good local request. Poultry and eggs were slow and weak. Potatoes were in fair supply, but dull, the offerings by farmers being sufficient to supply the city trade.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at about 2¼c on corn to Buffalo, and 5c for do to Oswego. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9½c for wheat to New York, and 10c on cars to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 196,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs Aug. 25: Fowler Brothers, 100 sacks salt; Rockford Watch Company, 1 case watch materials; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases dry goods; D. B. Fisk & Co., 16 cases artificial flowers; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Benedick Bros., 1 case dry goods; William Finkler & Sons, 8 cases dry-goods; A. H. Kleininger, 2 cases effects. Amount of duties collected Thursday and Friday, $21,996.72.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in better demand and stronger, on the speculative articles, while meats were tame and easier. The receipts of hogs were rather small, but there was no improvement in prices. Nevertheless, the tone of other markets was steadier, and a good many operators thought it probable that prices have declined about as low as they will go for the present. For that reason the short interest were more disposed to fill in, and a few long purchases were made. The recent decline has caused a falling off in the number of hogs coming forward, though the fear that prices would drop still lower on a larger supply may have something to do with it. The loss of 3,500 to 4,000 tcs of lard on a steamer burned at sea was reported on 'Change, and that tended to strengthen the market, as the loss is a considerable percentage of the total visible supply of the world.

Mess Pork—Was in better demand, and advanced 2½c per brl, closing easier at 12½c above the latest prices of Thursday, with a steady feeling in all deliveries, but very little desire for cash lots. Sales were reported of 30 brls cash at $16.75; 11,250 brls seller September at $16.25@16.50; 7,250 brls seller October at $16.25@16.50; and 2,000 brls seller the year at $14.90@15.00. Total, 20,530 brls. The market closed steady at $16.40@16.42½ cash, seller August, or seller September; $16.40@16.42½ for October; and $14.95@15.00 seller the year.

Prime mess was quoted at $18.00@18.25, and extra prime was nominal at $13.50@13.75.

Lard—Was more active, and advanced 20c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with a firmer feeling in Liverpool, probably due to the loss noted above. Sales were reported of 5,000 tcs seller September at $10.17½@10.35; 1,000 tcs seller October at $10.00@10.10; and 3,750 tcs seller the year at $9.00@9.17½. Total, 9,750 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.32½@10.35 for cash, seller August, or seller September; $10.07½@10.10 seller October; and $9.15@9.17½ seller the year. Summer lard was quoted at 10c per 100 lbs below the price of winter-rendered.

Meats—Were quiet and irregular. Winter sides were again heavy, and about ⅛c per lb lower, under offerings from parties who were tired of holding round lots, and summer meats were nominally unchanged, with a light demand. Sales were reported of 100 boxes long and short clears at 8⅝c (summer); 75 boxes short clears on private terms; 140 boxes summer short ribs on private terms; 20,000 lbs do at 8⅛c, and 200,000 lbs winter do at $7.75@7.80 per 100 lbs, seller September. The following were the latest quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	6¼	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6½	8	8½
August	6½	7⅞	8¼
September	6½	7⅞	8⅜
Bacon, cash	7½	9¼	9¾

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6@6½c for boxed shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for do short ribs; 8⅛@8⅜c for do long clears; 8⅜@8½c for do short clears; 8⅜@8⅝c for do long and short clears; 8⅝@9c for do Cumberlands; 12@12¾c for sweet-pickled hams; and 11½@11¾c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 13@14c.

Short ribs, seller November and December, were nominal at 8c, and long and short clears, same delivery, at 8@8½c.

Grease—Was quiet at 5½@8c. Sale was made of 50 pkgs at 8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $28.50@29.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 7¾@8c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. There was a moderate local demand, and little wanted for export, but stocks are light, and wheat was firmer, which made most bidders careless about selling at former prices, though no quotable advance was established. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters on private terms; 575 brls spring extras, partly at $5.50@6.25; 300 brls spring superfines at $2.50@2.75; and 40 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,040 brls. The market closed quiet at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $3.75@4.00.

Bran—Was more active, and easier. Sales were made of 70 tons at $9.50 on track, and $9.75 free on board cars; also 30 tons from winter wheat at $10.00 free on board.

Corn-Meal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $16.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, and stronger, advancing 1c per bu, but closed only ½c above the latest prices of Thursday. The public advices from England called those markets firmer, with a moderate demand, and private dispatches quoted them as strong—country markets tending upward. New York was dull, as usual, that market being always the last to respond to an upward movement. The greater strength abroad was possibly due to the fact of small receipts of wheat here and a light movement Eastward, which promises a let-up in receipts on the other side of the Atlantic that will permit holders of wheat there to get rid of present stocks. But there is also no doubt that the later reports of crop yield tend to stiffen prices. The wheat crop of Europe is said to be under an average, and the yield of the United States is so thin in many places as to cause fears of an aggregate much below the average of recent years. It should, however, be remembered that there are now sources of supply that have not cut any figure till recently, the surplus of which may be sufficient to make amends for the deficiencies noted. The short interest filled in rather freely, but the interest was not sustained to the close. There was a better demand for cash wheat, and the October premium diminished under the increased demand for September and the lessening fears that any of our wheat will get out of condition. Seller September opened at 92⅛c, receded to 92c, advanced to 92⅝c, and declined to 92⅛c at the close. Seller October sold at 93½@94⅛c, closing at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 (old), sold at 91½@92c, closing at 91½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at 98c; 22,600 bu No. 2 at 91½@92c; 3,800 bu new do at 95½@96c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 82c; 1,000 bu new do at 85@86c; 1,800 bu rejected do at 68@70c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 70@87c. Total, 35,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in better demand, and 1@3c per bu higher, commanding a premium of 1@2c over new No. 2, straight. Sales were (chiefly to local millers) of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 96@98c; and 800 bu by sample at $1.00@1.05 free on board cars. Total, 7,800 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active and a shade easier, closing ⅛c lower than the previous evening. London and New York were reported dull, though Liverpool was quoted a shade firmer, and our receipts, though rather large, were much exceeded by the shipments. There was a fair export demand throughout, but the price of cash lots was moved up and down in sympathy with a variable feeling in futures, for which there was not much inquiry and some disposition to bear prices, under the expectation of a steady inflow of corn, with a slower outward movement, due to a rise in lake freights. There was no special news from the country, other than that couched in the fact that country operators were free sellers for future delivery. Seller September opened at 44c, sold down to 43⅝c, advanced to 44c, and declined to 43⅝c at the close. Seller October sold at 43⅞@44⅛c, and seller the year at 42@42½c, both closing at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 43⅝@44⅛c, closing at 43⅝c, and high mixed closed at 44⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 46,800 bu high mixed at 44½@44⅝c; 138,200 bu No. 2 at 43⅝@44⅛c; 38,800 bu rejected at 40½@41c; 400 bu ears at 45c; 4,800 bu by sample at 42@43c on track; and 2,400 bu do at 42½@45c free on board cars. Total, 231,400 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and stronger, futures averaging ⅜@½c higher, and cash ruling firm at Thursday's advance. The receipts were smaller, but the inspection indicated an improvement in the quality of the arrivals, and the shipments were fair and New York came in firm. Cash No. 2 oats were wanted by the August shorts, and ruled firm at 32@33c, the outside for round lots, and rejected and samples met with a good inquiry from shippers. There were more buying orders in for futures, and the market was rather lively before 12 o'clock, but the advance soon checked business and an easier feeling succeeded, though the market closed strong. August sold at 32@33c, closing at 32½c. The trading in the month was largely in settlement. September sold at 31@31¼c, closing at 31c, and October at 31⅛@31⅜c, closing at 31⅛c. Seller the year sold early at 31c, closing about ⅛c below that figure. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 32@32½c; 3,000 bu do white No. 2 at 33c; 10,800 bu rejected at 28c; 7,800 bu by sample at 25@34c on track; and 12,000 bu do at 28@32½c free on board. Total 38,400 bu.

RYE—Was in demand and about 1c higher. The receipts were fair, but the offerings were small, and some orders were unfilled in consequence. An inquiry from shippers and shorts was reported. The shipments included the cargo of old rye previously spoken of. September was quoted at 54½c, and October at 55@56c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 56c; 5,200 bu No. 2 at 55c; and 400 bu by sample at 48c on track. Total, 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet, with prices ranging about the same as during the previous session, and closing a shade higher. The receipts were a little larger, but are not expected to be very voluminous before next month, as the poor demand for the grain at the opening of the season kept it in farmers' hands, and they have held it in the stack, giving most of their attention to other crops, and thus are later than usual in threshing it out. Cash barley was very quiet, except samples, which were wanted to fill orders, and the choice lots were taken by local consumers. New No. 2 was offered at 74c, with 72c the highest bid, and No. 3 sold at 50c. Old barley was inactive and nominally unchanged. September sold early at 74½c, and towards the close 75c was bid. October was quoted early at 73½c, and closed at 74c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 3,800 bu by sample at 62@90c on track. Total, 4,200 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 165,000 bu at 92½c for September, 93¼@93⅜c for October, 94½ for new for September, and 94⅛@94⅜c for do for October, and 93⅛@93⅜c for the year.

Corn—Sales 40,000 bu at 43⅝c for September, 43⅝c for October, and 42⅛c for the year.

Oats—15,000 bu for September at 31⅛c.

Mess pork—750 brls at $16.40 for September or October.

Lard—750 tcs at $10.27½ for September, $10.10 for October, and $9.10 for the year.

LATEST.

Mess pork was moderately active, declining 7½@10c per brl, and closing at $16.30 for September or October, and $14.87½@14.90 for the year. Sales, 5,000 brls at $16.30@16.37½ for September; $16.30@16.32½ for October; and $14.87½@14.92½ for the year.

Lard was 10c lower, closing at $10.20@10.22½ for September, and at $9.10 for the year. Sales, 2,250 tcs at $10.22½@10.27½ for September, $9.07½@9.10 for the year, and $10.05 for October.

Short ribs were active and firmer, with sales of 260,000 lbs at $7.75 cash, and at $7.75@7.80 for September.

Wheat was fairly active and easier. September sold at 91⅞@92⅛c, closing at 92c, and August at 93@93⅛c, closing at 93⅛c.

Corn was quiet and easier. September closed at 42⅞c, and October at 43⅛c.

Oats were quiet and stronger at 31⅛c for September, and 31½c for October.

Three vessels were engaged for 112,000 bu corn, mostly on through rate.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.18.

BROOM-CORN—The market is quiet at the moment. The Baltimore parties recently here bought quite liberally, and the shipments reported are probably a portion of their purchases. The demand is for the low grades, which are steady. The new crop will likely be a small one; and this fact, together with the low freights, has probably induced Eastern buyers to operate in this market. The report comes from Kansas that harvesting has been interrupted frequently by showers, and it is feared that the crop will be injured. Prices: Hurl, 6@10c; medium corn, 5@8c; good to choice, medium brush, 4½@5½c; fair inside and covers, 4@4½c; inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@4c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was more active than during the preceding days of the week, the cooler weather stimulating the shipping demand. Prices were firmer as a result, though no quotable advance was gained. Stocks here are very light, and for choice table butter the tendency of prices now seems to be upward. Quotations remain as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 23@28c; medium to good grades, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—At the lately revised quotation the market for grain bags is unqualifiedly firm. Stocks are already reduced to very moderate dimensions, and the demand does not, as yet, show any signs of abating. Burlaps and gunnies continue in fair request at steady figures. We quote: Stark A, 23c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 21½c; Montaup, 22c; Ontario, 22½c; American A, 19½c; Amoskeag, 19½c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—The favorable change in the weather caused a better feeling among holders, and there was less disposition to shade prices. The demand was only fair, being restricted to meeting immediate wants. We quote good to choice factory at 7¾@8½c, and lower grades at 3@6½c.

COAL—The market remains in statu quo. Pending the great auction sale to take place in New York on the 29th, very few orders are being placed, and, for the present, the prices of anthracite coal is simply nominal. Quotations remain as follows: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—The receipts were again fair, and fresh stock soon found buyers at 11½@12c, but most of the stock was in doubtful condition, and retailers were usually careful to inquire for candled packages. Such lots sold at 11c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese sold at 52@53c.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in the fish market. A steady, fair business is in progress at nominally steady prices. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $3.90@4.00; No. 2 do, $3.75@3.85; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In raisins, prunes, and currants there was a fair movement, but other lines were dealt in sparingly. A few lots of new Southern apples have arrived, but values are not yet established. Stocks of old domestic fruits are about exhausted. We quote:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 5¾@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@11½c; raisins, layers, $2.15@2.25; loose Muscatel, $2.30@2.50; Valencia, 9¼@9½c; Zante currants, 7@7¼c; citron, 22@23c.

Domestic—Michigan apples, 9@9½c; pared peaches, 15@16c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 28@30c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 16½@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were plentiful and in fair request at easier prices. Apples were lower under heavy offerings, which holders were anxious to reduce as the liberal receipts are expected to continue. Peaches, plums, and grapes were in larger supply. Blackberries, $1.10@1.25 per case of 16 qts; apples, $1.50@2.25 per brl; crab apples, 25@30c per basket; peaches, 40@75c per basket; Delaware do, $2.00 per box; pears, 75c@$1.00 per basket; plums, 75c@$1.25 per basket; grapes, Concords, 7@8c per lb; or $1.25 per case of 15@20 lbs; watermelons, $10.00@14.00 per 100; muskmelons, 75c@$1.00 per doz; tomatoes, 75c@$1.00 per bu; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per box; do plums, $3.00@3.50 per box; lemons, $8.00@10.00 per box; oranges, $8.00@9.00 per box.

GROCERIES—There was not a single new feature to note in connection with the grocery market. Business continues slowly to improve, and the prospects for the fall trade are daily brightening. The staple articles, without an exception, are firm, and most side-goods also are held at full prices. Below are the current rates:

Rice—Rangoon, 6½@6¾c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 5¾@7½c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@22½c; good to prime do 21@21½c; common to fair, 19½@20½c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 21¾@22¾c; Maracaibo, 21½@22¾c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@11½c; A standard, 11¼c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11¼c; extra C, 11c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C No. 1, 10½@10⅝c; do C No. 2, 10½c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; fair to prime do, 9⅞@10⅛c; common do, 9⅛@9⅝c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

Spices—Allspice, 16½@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5⅞@6c; White Rose, 6@6¼; Royal Savon, 5⅝c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¾@6c.

HAY—There was no change in the situation. Small lots of old and new hay are coming in and are disposed of generally to the local trade. The new hay is scarcely fit to press yet, and the farmers are so busy that they have little time to market it. Dealers look for a good Eastern demand for hay this fall, the crop they have been injured by the drought. Old No. 1 prairie sold at $6.00 to arrive, and new No. 1 timothy at $11.75 free on board.

HIDES—Were dull and weak. The Eastern markets are reported stagnant, and local dealers are slow in calling their buyers from the street and country. The receipts continue moderate: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7@7¼c; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6¼@6¾c; green salted kip, 7¼@7½c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the recent decline. Sale was reported of 100 brls, in two lots, at $1.09 per gallon.

OILS—Carbon was dull, the high prices now ruling operating to restrict the demand to actual current necessities. The advance of the day before was, however, fully sustained. Lard, linseed, whale, and other lines were in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 20½@20¾c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 24½@24¾c; Snow White, 150 test, 26½@26¾c; do headlight, 175 deg., 26¾@27c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 65@67c; linseed, raw, 50c; boiled, 55c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 34@35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14@15c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 30@32c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c. reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—Chickens were in fair supply and moderate request at $1.50@2.50 for springs and very large chickens sometimes brought $3.00. Old hens were quoted at $3.25@3.50. Turkeys, geese, and ducks were slow.

POTATOES—Were slow at $1.25@1.75 on the street. Sweet varieties were quoted at $4.00@4.50 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy opened firm at $1.80@1.85 for prime, and sold freely, but there appeared to be no end to the offerings, and buyers withdrew after filling their urgent orders; then an easier feeling followed, the market closing weak at $1.75@1.80. Prices ranged from $1.60@1.85. Flax sold at $1.20@1.25, crushers being the only buyers.

SALT—Continues in fair demand and steady. Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada, do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—There was a fair movement at steady and firm prices. We quote:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was quoted firm at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—The market is firm under a continued good inquiry and in sympathy with Eastern markets. The offerings were fair and include considerable Western wool. Tub-washed, choice, 35@37c; fair to good, 30@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 28@30c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 21@22c; fine, 15@20c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were in moderate demand at unchanged rates:

Chicago to—	Flour per brl.	Grain in b'lk.	Fourth class.	Bulk meats.	Boxed meats.
New York	40	20	20	25	20
Boston	50	25	25	30	25
Philadelphia	36	18	18	23	18
Baltimore	35	17½	17½	22	17½
Albany & Troy	40	20	20	..	....

LUMBER.

A small fleet arrived at the docks yesterday, and retailers soon appeared on the market and nearly cleared it before noon. Six cargoes of piece stuff sold early at $7.75, thus establishing the advance of the previous day. Inch stuff sold at former prices, but the market closed firm for all grades, there being a good and increasing demand at the yards, which makes it necessary for retailers to seek the wholesale market, and the season is drawing near when a rise in sailors' wages and freights is likely to occur. Piece stuff closed at $7.75, and common inch at $8.00@8.50. The better grades of inch were quoted at $10.00@14.00. Lath sold at $1.15@1.20. Shingles were nominal, none being offered.

At the yards the demand is fair, the orders being mostly from the interior, and the market is steady. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	27.00@33.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.35@1.50
A shingles	2.35@2.75
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,055	5,042	581
Tuesday	5,240	6,724	1,287
Wednesday	4,050	9,337	732
Thursday	2,437	8,813	988
Friday	2,425	6,950	620
Total	16,207	36,866	4,208
Same time last week	14,191	39,004	3,083
Week before last	20,354	50,974	3,994
Shipments—			
Monday	1,048	2,397	
Tuesday	2,277	2,275	803
Wednesday	2,777	4,220	
Thursday	2,349	4,551	
Total	8,451	13,443	803

CATTLE—Trade opened active and maintained a reasonable degree of activity throughout the day. The receipts were again unexpectedly light, barely reaching 2,500 head, and, with the additional encouragements offered by favorable advices from the markets below, buyers took hold with confidence. There was a very full turnout of shippers, and, although none seemed to have any very urgent orders, there was a sufficiently strong competition to carry up prices of good to choice beeves fully 10@15c, as compared with Wednesday's quotations. Values of common and medium grades also showed improvement, but not to the same extent, the supply of the latter more nearly equaling the demand. Choice droves, though more numerous than on the day before, comprised only a small proportion of the offerings, and most of the trading was accomplished at prices ranging below $4.60. Sales were reported at $2.50@5.20 for poor to extra. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.85@5.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.10@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.80@2.25
Texas—Through droves	2.50@3.40
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.		Av.	Price.
40	1,431	$5.20	152	Colorado	804	$3.30
45	1,399	5.10	125	Colorado	981	3.50
45	1,301	5.07½	42	Texas	880	3.40
54	1,357	4.90	43	Texas	830	3.12½
29	1,399	4.90	38	Texas	850	3.16½
33	1,288	4.85	25	Texas	743	3.30
50	1,224	4.70	23	Texas	784	3.35
16	1,284	4.65	31	Texas	902	3.37½
31	1,209	4.65	42	Texas	658	3.37½
25	1,271	4.50	52	Texas	967	3.40
17	1,100	4.40	21	Texas	963	3.37½
18	1,167	4.35	41	Texas	898	3.30
16	1,127	4.30	11	cows	900	3.30
17	1,103	4.15	35	cows	933	3.00
18	1,168	4.10	14	cows	880	3.44
16	1,185	4.10	14	cows	961	3.00
18	1,287	4.00	19	cows	950	3.05

HOGS—The market opened quiet at about Thursday's quotations, but soon weakened, and before noon had declined 5@15c per 100 lbs, or to $6.15@6.35 for light, and $5.60@5.90 for common to good heavy, where it remained dull and weak to the close. The depreciation was not attributable to large receipts, the arrivals, as will be seen by reference to the above table, being light, but was rather the result of the continued depression in the market for the product, which has led to a general curtailment of operation on the part of packers. Closing sales were at $6.15@6.35 for common to prime light weights, and at $5.60@5.90 for poor to good smooth heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
80	215	$6.20	54	208	$6.37½	62	204	$6.37½
33	314	5.90	29	284	6.00	25	274	6.15
42	289	6.05	33	272	6.10	74	207	6.30
62	265	6.00	60	200	6.35	23	166	6.45
80	254	5.65	28	280	5.25	30	193	6.30
25	321	6.10	60	205	6.30	45	276	5.70
20	275	5.65	26	200	6.40	33	269	5.60
47	292	5.65	50	198	6.40	29	256	5.65
25	274	6.15	39	278	5.65	42	270	5.75
20	190	6.40	47	292	5.65	35	290	5.75
43	191	6.25	41	315	5.65	23	217	6.30
56	290	5.75	53	282	5.75	26	205	6.40
56	206	6.30	40	281	5.80	44	187	6.40
25	283	5.80	54	240	6.15	34	283	5.75
41	194	6.35	41	300	5.95	31	270	5.75
49	261	6.15	40	323	5.90	33	275	5.75
279	204	6.40	32	280	5.00	24	315	5.65
35	306	5.90	24	283	6.00	60	269	5.90
88	324	6.00	57	208	6.30	28	300	5.50
39	173	5.35	47	202	5.65	107	247	6.40
51	278	5.75	35	277	5.65	40	270	6.10
55	303	5.80	37	287	5.75	63	280	6.10
148	216	6.37½	41	315	5.65	46	170	6.40
38	279	6.20	30	258	5.86	51	243	6.10
95	194	5.40	30	192	6.40	33	363	6.15
71	171	6.45	82	195	6.35	44	212	6.25
80	206	5.40	53	316	5.90	43	291	6.00
24	226	6.25	41	196	6.37½	59	256	5.75

SHEEP—Were in fair demand on local account, and the small supply on sale was quickly disposed of and at fully Thursday's prices. We quote poor to choice per 100 lbs at $3.00@4.50.

ALBANY—WEEKLY REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—*Beeves*—Receipts, 505 cars, 57 short of last week, and of better average quality, including 5 Texas and 30 Colorados. This week's market has resulted in a paying one to Western shippers, though profits have not been large. The market opened at an advance of 10@25c, and ruled steady up to the close. The greatest increase was on common; demand steady, general, but not very active. New York dealers took liberally of the offerings; sales show a slight increase over last week's; prime butchering native steers, 5@5½c; Texas, 3¼@4c; common to fair, 4¼c for extra.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 72 cars, 18 in excess of last week. The supply exceeded the demand, and many were sent forward; no change in value of either; market closed dull; few left over; sheep, 4½@5½c; lambs, 5@6½c for common to good.

DAILY REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—*Cattle*—Active, steady, and strong at an advance of ⅛@¼c, live weight; receipts, 505 cars, a decrease of 55 compared with last week.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 72 car-loads, 18 more than last week; fair average quality; no change in value.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—*Beeves*—Receipts 1,490, making 4,850 for four days, against 5,090 same time last week; market firm and steady; 8@10c for common to prime native steers, with a few tops at 10½@10¾c.

Sheep—Receipts 5,170, making 18,580 for four days, against 13,500 same time last week; demand very light; market dull and weak; downward tendency; lambs going off slowly at 5@7c; sheep 3¾@5½c; generally 5@5½c.

Swine—Receipts 7,730, making 11,349 since Monday, against 12,159 same time last week; a small lot of Ohio hogs, 260 lbs, sold at $6.87 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 25.—*Cattle*—Receipts to-day, 128 cars of through stock, and 4 cars for this market,—2,244 head; total for four days, 5,439; no business done.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,705 head; total for four days, 5,940; Yorkers, $6.25@6.50; Philadelphia, $6.50@6.65.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 800 head; total for four days, 16,300 head; selling at $4.00@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,037; total for the week, 10,976; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; total for the week, 14,800; market slow; sales, only 2 cars at weak yesterday's prices; 12 cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,900; total for the week, 14,400; market slow; 1 car Yorkers, $6.25@6.40; 1 car medium heavy, $6.30@6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—*Cattle*—Inactive and lower; good to choice steers, $4.75@5.00; medium to fair, $4.25@4.55; pony, $3.62½@4.12½; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; stockers, $2.00@3.12½; good to choice through Texans, $2.90@3.35; common to fair, $2.25@2.75.

Hogs—Firmer; Yorkers and bacon, $5.75@6.10; butchers', $6.10@6.30; fancy, $6.35@6.40.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—*Hogs*—Scarce and firm; fair to good heavy, $6.30@6.40; receipts, 180; shipments, 530.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn, 24s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 88s 6d. Lard, 49s 6d@50s 6s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—2 p. m.—*Breadstuffs*—Firm. Wheat—White, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn, 24s 9d@25s.

Lard—50s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—Latest.—*Cotton*—Market dull and easier; 6@6⅛d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,600; sales of the week, 39,000, of which exporters took 1,000, and speculators took 3,000; total stock, 809,000; American, 442,000; receipts, 35,000; American, 11,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 9,000; amount afloat, 303,000; American, 39,000; American sales, 22,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull; not quotably lower.

Breadstuffs—Firm. Wheat—Receipts for 3 days, 34,000 quarters; American, 12,000 quarters; California white wheat, average, 9s 2d@9s 4d; club, 9s 6d@9s 9d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 6d@8s 9d; winter red Western, 9s@9s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 21s 6d@23s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 9d@25s. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s.

Clover Seed—50@55s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 88s 6d. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 50s 6d. Cheese, 47s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s 6d; short do, 51s 6d.

Tallow—41s.

Refined Petroleum—15s 6d@16s.

Linseed Oil—24s.

Resin—Common, 4s 9d@5s; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—24s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—*Refined Petroleum*—15s 9d.

Calcutta Linseed—49s@49s 6d.

Spirits Turpentine—23s 3d@23s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—*Petroleum*—42½f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—*Grain*—Wheat—Market about steady, with moderate export and milling demand; sales of 112,000 bu at 95c@$1.00 for steamer soft No. 2 Chicago spring in store; 85@95c for soft to fair steamer No. 3 spring; 99c@$1.03, chiefly at $1.02, for steamer No. 2 Milwaukee spring; $1.02 for mixed Milwaukee spring; $1.15 for old amber Michigan afloat; the market closed scarcely so firm. Rye quiet; Western quoted at 61@65c for new crop. Corn—Sales of 8,200 bu, at 50@52c for hot Western mixed, chiefly at 50c; 52@54c for warm; 55½c for graded steamer; 55@56½c for ungraded steamer mixed; 57@58c for ungraded sail mixed; 58c for graded No. 1; 54@58c for the range of ungraded mixed; 59c for graded steamer yellow; 60@61c for ungraded Western yellow, to arrive; forward delivery inactive and nominally quotable at 56c for September; market closed dull, and rather in buyers' favor. Oats—Market firm but less active; sales of 50,000 bu at 32@42½c for the range of Western and State mixed; 35@46c for the range of Western and State white; 42c for No. 2 white by sample; 38@40c for fair to prime No. 2 Chicago mixed, in store; closed firm but quiet.

Ocean Freights—Moderate business in berth room; rates in some instances higher, especially on grain to Liverpool by steam; other rates steady; in charters a very fair business done; grain charters remain steady. Engagements embraced—To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 7@7¼d; 8,000 bu do at 7½d per 60 lbs.

Provisions—Pork dull; market closed heavy; sales of 250 brls new mess on spot at $17.55@17.65, and 50 brls prime mess at $19.75; 1,500 brls new mess for October at $17.35@17.55, closing at $17.35 asked; at the second call, for August $17.60 asked; for September $17.00 bid and $17.60 asked; for October $17.35 bid and $17.45 asked. Cut meats in limited request at easier prices; middles without much demand; Western long clear nominal. Lard higher and fairly active; sales of 550 tcs prime steam on the spot at $10.30@10.35, and 47 tcs off grade at $9.25; 500 tcs for August at $10.25; 7,500 tcs for September at $10.25@10.37½; closing at $10.35; 250 tcs for November at $9.92½; 250 tcs for December at $9.55, and 500 tcs sellers' option for the remainder of the year at $9.55.

Sugar—Raw firm but very quiet at 9⅛@9⅜c for fair to good refining; 9½c for prime; 9¼@10⅛c for centrifugal; refined sold fairly at firm prices.

Tallow—Steady with fair demand.

Whisky—Market a shade firmer; sales of 75 brls at $1.14@1.14½ per gallon; alcohol quoted at $2.15, wine measure.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—*Cotton*—Easy; 12 1-16@12⅛c; futures firm; August, 11 29-32@11 15-16c; September, 11 25-32@11 13-16c; October, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; November, 11 13-32@11 7-16c; December, 11 13-32@11 7-16c; January, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; February, 11 11-16@11 23-32c; March, 11 27-32@11⅞c; April, 12 1-32@12 1-16c; May, 12 7-16@12½c; June, 12⅛@12 13-32c; July, 12¼@12 17-32c; net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 7,500 bales; last year, 3,600 bales; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,115,000; last year, 3,463,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 19,000; last year, 3,300; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,223,000; last year, 2,658,000; stock at all United States ports, 122,000; last year, 77,000; stock at all interior towns, 11,000; last year, 7,000; stock at Liverpool, 809,000; last year, 875,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 39,000; last year, 19,000.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 6,000 brls; No. 2, $2.00@3.25; super State and Western, $3.30@4.15; common to good extra, $4.30@4.60; good to choice, $4.65@5.10; white wheat extra, $5.15@7.50; extra Ohio, $4.30@6.50; St. Louis, $4.90@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.35@9.00. Rye-flour steady; $4.50@5.00.

Corn-Meal—More active; Western, $2.50@2.80.

Grain—Wheat about steady; moderate demand, closing scarcely so firm for other than prime, which are scarce; receipts, 50,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.05@1.19; No. 3 spring, 85@95c; No. 2 Milwaukee steam, 99c@$1.03; No. 2 Chicago spring, soft, 95c; winter red Western, new, 95c$1.15; do, old inferior, 75@85c; amber Michigan, old, $1.15; new red Texas, $1.07. Rye quiet; State, new in store, 80c. Barley quiet; four-rowed State, new, 80c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western mixed, warm, 52@54c; do, mixed, steam graded, 55½c; No. 1, graded, 58c; Western mixed, ungraded, 54@58c; mixed steam, ungraded, 55@56½c; do, sail, 57@58c; yellow steam, 59c; yellow Western, 60@61c; do, to arrive, 60c. Oats quiet but steady; receipts, 19,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 32@42½c; white do, 35@46c.

Hay—Unchanged.

Hops—Firm and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes, 15@18c in gold; jobbing, 15@19c in gold. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9⅜c; prime, 9⅝c; refined unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum—Demand active; crude, 12¼@12½c; refined, 21¼c; naphtha, city, 11½@11¾c.

Strained Resin—Steady; $1.55@1.67½.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady; 29½c.

Eggs—Firmer; Western, 12@15½c.

Provisions—Mess pork dull and heavy; $17.55@17.65. Beef quiet; middles heavy; long clear Western city, 9⅝c. Lard firmer; prime steam, $10.30@10.35; September, $10.10½@10.10¾.

Butter—Firm; Western, 13@27c.

Cheese—3@9½c.

Whisky—Firmer; $1.14@1.14½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—*Petroleum*—In good demand; refined, 20⅛c; crude, 15¼c.

Timothy Seed—$1.90@1.97.

Flour—Extra, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota family, $5.50@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.50.

Grain—Wheat firm; red, $1.16; amber Pennsylvania, $1.20@1.25. Rye, 60c. Corn—Market dull; yellow, 56@58c; mixed, 53@56c; Western, 40@43c; mixed Western, new, 30@32c.

Whisky—Western, $1.13.

Cheese—Buoyant; Western fine, 7½@8½c.

Butter—Market easier; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 26@27c; firsts, 21@23c; Western extras, 20@22c; firsts, 17@18c.

Eggs—Western fresh, 17@18c.

Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

Wool—Good demand; firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 38@40c; medium, 38@40c; coarse, 34@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 32@35c; medium, 35@38c; coarse, 32@35c; combing, washed, 42@45c; unwashed, 34c; Canada combing, 47@50c; fine unwashed, 23@25c; coarse medium, 23@28c; tub washed, 35@40c; extra merino, pulled, 30@32c, No. 1 super, pulled, 28@35c; Texas, fine medium, 18@24c; coarse, 15@18c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—*Flour*—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.50@3.75; XX, $4.00@4.50; XXX, $4.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.50.

Grain—Corn—Demand fair and market firm; mixed, 50@51c; choice white, 52½c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; Texas, 31c; St. Louis, 37@42c; Galena, 47c.

Corn-Meal—Market dull; held at $2.50.

Hay—Dull and nominal; prime held at $17.00@18.00; choice, $21.00.

Provisions—Pork dull, weak, and lower; $18.00. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, $11.50@11.75; keg, $12.50@12.75. Bulk meats dull; nominal; shoulders, 7½c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm; ordinary, 14¾@15c; small, 15¼@15½c.

Whisky—Quiet but firm; $1.10@1.15.

Groceries—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, 15@17¾c in gold. Sugar scarce and firm; fair to fully fair, 9¾@10½c; prime, 10⅝c; choice, 11c. Molasses scarce and firm; fair fermenting, 45c. Rice quiet but steady; common to prime, 4½@6½c.

Bran—Quiet and weak; 65c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.16 cash and August; No. 3 do, $1.02½. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 43c cash; 43@43⅛c for August; 42c for September; 41½c for November; 39½c the year. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 33c cash; same bid for August. Rye higher; 50@50½c; 50c bid for August. Barley—No market.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged at $1.10.

Provisions—Pork, $17.00@17.25. Lard dull and lower; $10.25 asked. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders offered at 6½c; clear rib and clear nominal. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,300 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—*Cotton*—Dull; a shade lower; 11⅛c.

Flour—Steady; fair demand.

Grain—Wheat quiet and steady; red, 95c@$1.06. Corn dull; 47@48c. Oats firm; 33@43c. Rye quiet but steady; 57@58c. Barley firm; 85@88c.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal; $17.00. Lard fair demand; lower rates; steam, $10.00; kettle, $12.00@12.50; current make, $9.87½. Bulk meats unsettled at opening; closed fairly active; shade higher; shoulders 6@6½c cash, closed at the outside; clear rib buyer September; clear rib sold last evening at $7.80, closed to-day at $8.00 cash and September; clear, 8⅛@8½c. Bacon steady; 7½@7¾c; 9½@9⅝c; 9¾@10c.

Whisky—Steady; $1.10.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—*Flour*—More active and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat easier; not quotably lower. Corn—Western dull and weak; mixed, 56@56½c. Oats fairly active and firm; Western white, 34@36c; mixed, 31@33c. Rye dull; 54@57c.

Provisions—Dull and unchanged.

Butter—Dull and heavy; Western, 18@20c.

Petroleum—Excited; crude, 10⅛@10½c; refined, 20⅛@20½c.

Coffee—Strong and unchanged.

Whisky—Dull; $1.13.

Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 25.—*Flour*—Quiet.

Grain—Wheat firm and quiet; Wabash, new, $1.19; No. 3 do, $1.07½; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1.12; $1.11 offered; amber Michigan, new, $1.12; September, $1.10; October, $1.11½; No. 2 amber Michigan, new, $1.09½; No. 2 red, new, $1.11; September, $1.10; No. 3 red, new, $1.04; rejected red, new, 85c; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, $1.14. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 48c; no grade, 47c; damaged, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c; No. 2, 31½c; white, 34½c; Michigan, 32c; September, 33c; rejected, 28½c.

Receipts—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—*Flour*—Quiet, nominally firm.

Grain—Wheat opened steady, about 1c lower; closed quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; No. 2, 95¾c; September, 96½c; October, 95½c; No. 3, 83¾@84c. Corn lower and quiet; No. 2, 43¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 fair demand; 30¼c; September, 30¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 62c. Barley steady; fair demand; No. 2 old 78c; new September, 79c.

Freights—Steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.

Receipts—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—*Grain*—Wheat dull; 2,000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1.21. Corn quiet and steady; 5,000 bu at 49½c; 2 mixed Western at 46@49c for sample lots. Oats scarce and wanted.

Canal Freights—Firm and unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—*Flour*—Demand moderate and unchanged.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 57½@61c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 42@45½c; rejected, 33@42c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Cotton dull, weak, and lower; sales, 136 bales; good ordinary, 9⅝@9¾c; low middling, 10¾@11c; middling, 11⅛@11¼c; good middling, 12⅛@12⅜c; receipts, net, 250; gross, 245; exports, by river, 35; stock, 25,651; week's sales, 1,700; receipts, net, 1,367; gross, 1,419; exports, to Havre, 4,185; to New York, 1,473; by river, 35; receipts of new crop to date 115, including 36 Texas; do last year, 85, including 20 Texas.

MOBILE, Aug. 25.—Cotton unchanged; middling, 11⅛c; low middlings, 10½c; stock 3,679 bales; weekly net receipts, 325; sales, 500; exports coastwise, 763.

GALVESTON, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 11⅛c; new middling, 10⅞c; stock, 2,493 bales; weekly net receipts, 7,056; gross, 1,085; sales, 921.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 10⅝c; low middlings, 9 15-16c; stock, 2,119 bales; weekly net receipts, 893 bales; gross, 1,043; sales, 305; exports, 582.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.—Cotton dull; middlings, 11@11½c; low middlings, 10½@10⅝c; stock, 1,715 bales; weekly net receipts, 191; sales, 302; exports coastwise, 398.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—There was an active market for prints, bleached shirtings, and worsted dress-goods. Cotton goods were firm in first hands, and many makes of bleached cottons were ½c higher. American and Hartel prints advanced to 7½c. Ginghams were in fair request. Woolen goods for men's wear were moving in small lots. Foreign goods were rather more active.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 test, 16c cash, car-lots.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—Petroleum market strong and excited; crude, $3.25 at Parker's; refined, 20⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

IRON.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—Pig-iron quiet and unchanged; No. 1 foundry, $24.00, four months; No. 2, $23.00; Grey forge, $21.00@22.50.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jennie Mullen, Manistee, lumber; schr Turcola, White Lake, lumber; schr Whirlwind, White Lake, railroad ties; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood; schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber; schr Planet, Menominee, lumber; schr Coral, Lincoln, bark; schr E. R. Blake, Porter's Pier, cedar posts; schr Perry Hannah, Stony Creek, wood; schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber; schr Eldorado, Marinette, lumber; schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Ludwig's Pier, bark; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; schr Andrew Jackson, Manistee, lumber; schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. L. Johnston, Frankfort, lumber; schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber; schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego, salt; schr J. E. Masten, Buffalo, coal; schr Persia, White Lake, lumber; schr E. Scovill, Muskegon, lumber; schr R. B. King, White Lake, wood; schr Fisher, White Lake, wood; schr W. H. Willard, White Lake, wood; schr Live Oak, Manistee, timber; schr El Tempo, Grand Haven, piles; schr M. L. Higgie, Manistee, lumber; schr Trio, White Lake, wood; schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber; schr Carrier, Frankfort, lumber; schr D. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Andy Johnson, Milwaukee, light, U. S. steamer; prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee,

lumber; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Trader, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing; prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore; schr M. E. Packard, Ludwig's Pier, wood; schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron-ore; schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, lumber; schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; schr Ella Ellenwood, White River, lumber; schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, bark; schr Maj. N. F. Terry, White Lake, lumber; schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber; schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, lumber; schr Beloit, Ludington, bark; schr Milan, White Lake, lumber; schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. P. Condres, White Lake, railroad ties; schr Robert Howlett, Hamlin, lumber; schr Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber; schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber; bark Cecelia, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr F. B. Stockbridge, Port Vincent, 5 crocks butter; prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 45,560 bu corn; schr Michigan, Buffalo, 62,260 bu corn; schr J. F. Tracy, White Lake, 2 brls beef and sundries; schr Eliza Day, White River, 1 brl tallow; prop C. Reitz, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 25 brls beef, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Trader, Saugatuck, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 16 brls pork, 7 brls beef, and sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay, 43 brls pork, and sundries; prop Tecumseh, portland via Goderich, 32,002 bu corn; prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg, 12,000 bu corn, 30 brls pork, 9 pkgs lard, 140 sks seed, and sundries; prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 77,584 bu corn, 400 brls corn-meal, 1,160 bgs seed, and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were rather quiet. There was a good demand for vessels, but they were held above the views of shippers. Carriers were asking 2¼c for corn. The charters were: Schr Atwater, corn to Kingston at 5½c; schr D. Lyon, corn at 5c; schr Tecumseh, corn to Goderich at 1½c. In the afternoon, the stmr Davidson, corn to Buffalo; the M. L. Coyne, corn to Sarnia; and the prop Lawrence, corn to Ogdensburg. Capacity, 196,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Charters: Schrs M. E. Tremble and Lem Ellsworth, coal to Chicago at 50c; schr H. F. Merry, cement to Cleveland at 4c per brl; schr New London, paving-stone to Cleveland at $1.75 per cord; schr Rush, lumber and cedar-posts, Port Crescent to Buffalo, at $250 for the load; schr Adventure, staves and lumber, Ashtabula to Buffalo, at $3.00 per m for staves, and $1.75 for lumber; schr Alleghany, coal hence to Milwaukee at 50c; schr Active, cement and salt to Cleveland at 4c.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Freights are firmer under a better demand for vessels. Wheat, rates to Oswego, 4½c; to Kingston, 4¼c; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland, 1¾c, free of elevation. C. W. Norton reports the prop City of St. Catherines, wheat, Leamington and Colchester to Montreal, 8c gold; schr City of Chicago, bulk salt, Goderich to Chicago, 60c, free in and out.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—But little, if anything, was done in grain freights to-day. Carriers were asking 2½c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5½c to Kingston.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—The schr E. Scoville arrived here yesterday in a leaking condition. They tried to fill up her seams with sawdust. She will go into dry-dock as soon as her cargo of lumber is disposed of....The flags on most of the vessels in the harbor were at half mast yesterday out of respect to Capt. Scolley, who died in this city a day or two ago....The J. G. Masten arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal from Buffalo. The Masten since she was here last has been transformed from a bark to a three-and-aft schooner. She has a new foremast and a new topmast, and presents a much better appearance than she did before. Her Captain states that he encountered a severe squall from the westward, and his mainsail was badly torn....One of Munson's dredges was at work yesterday trying to raise the tug Diamond, which sunk the day before at the north entrance to the Government harbor....The tug Goldsmith Maid, which left this city two weeks ago for Lake Erie, to recover a cargo of whisky sunk thirty-two years ago off Monroe, Mich., reached her destination last Tuesday and has begun to drag for the wreck. Justice J. C. Haines, the owner of the tug, left this city for Monroe yesterday to supervise operations in person....The schr L. B. Shepard is at Ben Eyster's North-Side dry-dock to stop a leak....The mammoth schr Michigan, which left here Thursday night with a cargo of corn for Buffalo, drew over 14½ feet of water, and had no difficulty in getting out....There were twenty cargoes of lumber at the market, and only two of them remained in the evening....Marine business has considerably improved during the last few days, and both grain and lumber rates have slightly gone up. Sailor-wages have also gone a peg upward.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 25.—DOWN—Props Nashua, Metropolis, Fessenden, Bay City, Celtic, Raleigh, Sanilac and consort, Germania and barges; schrs Montana, G. S. Hazard, Evelyn Bates, P. Minch, J. W. Doane.

UP—Props Starucca, Porter, Chamberlin, Sovereign, City of Fremont, D. W. Wilson and consort, Alpena and barges; schrs H. Folger, Mocking Bird, Monticello, Sophia Minch, Alice Richards.

WIND—North, fresh; weather, fine.

The prop Cormorant, with the prop Raleigh in tow, passed down this morning. The Raleigh was picked up on Lake Huron, and was evidently disabled in her machinery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 25—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Idaho, Anna C. Craig, Canisto, New York and barges, Yosemite and barges; schrs H. H. Hine, Delavan, John M. Hutchinson, Queen City, Hoboken, Massillon, Hippogriff, Richard Winslow, Polly M. Rogers, Granger, J. F. Card, Mona, New Dominion, Neelen, S. Bacon.

UP—Props Star, Utica, Porter, Chamberlin, Vanderbilt, Montgomery, Alaska and consort, Alpena and barges, D. M. Wilson and consort; schrs Alleghany, Sam Cook.

WIND—Southeast, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 25.—ARRIVED—Prop Forest City, Flitch; schr F. L. Danforth, H. H. Brown, Ironton.

CLEARED—Prop Havana, H. D. Tuttle; schr Helena, City of Tawas, Ed Kelly.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Missouri.

Capt. Smith Moore, of the prop Tuttle, was taken sick on the way up, and to-day was obliged to telegraph to his brother at Houghton to take his boat down.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ARRIVED—Schrs Three Brothers, Grace Greenwood.

CLEARED—Props Fletcher, Oscar Townsend; schrs Ironton, Grace Greenwood, King Sisters.

PASSED UP—Prop Arctic.

DOWN—Peerless, Winslow.

Prop Argyle and schr Jennie Graham, Canadian vessels, run into port this morning for shelter. They were obliged to cut their tow line. The schooner arrived this evening. They are bound down. The storm is over.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 25.—ARRIVED—Board of Trade, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Montreal, Alton, 5,900 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; North Star, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Lily, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; prop City of Henry, Henry, 4,800 bu corn; Ilidore, Henry, 5,900 bu corn; John Carter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Olive Branch, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Montana, Joliet, 62,154 ft lumber, 30 m shingles, 10 m lath; Belle France, Morris, 80 m lumber; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 4,607 bu wheat; prop Montauk, Lockport, 182,750 staves; M. L. Adams, Joliet, 44 m staves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The steam barge Raleigh fell short 215 bu of corn at Buffalo....The Belle Cash has not yet been given up. An effort is now to be made by the Coast Wrecking Company to raise her....The Saginaw *Courier* states that during the gale of Saturday night the tugs Zouave and Rumage lost rafts on Saginaw Bay....A Government dredge has commenced deepening the water between the piers of Whitehall Harbor. At present there is scant 9 feet 6 inches of water in the channel, and the intention is to give a uniform depth of 12 feet throughout the entire length and breadth of the harbor....The following expressive figures tell the sad falling off in business along the lakes: The shipments of grain to Buffalo, via Erie Canal, for the week ending Aug. 19, were only 883,700 bu, against 1,862,400 same week last year. The tolls collected on the Erie Canal since the opening foot up $297,130.89, against $693,526.45 same time last year....The schr Middlesex, chartered to carry a cargo of deals to Cork, Ireland, left Kingston on Monday on her ocean trip. It is said that the charter involves the sale of the schr to the chartering parties, and that she will be turned over to new owners on her arrival at Cork. Mr. John Wright, of this city, one of the present owners of the Middlesex, accompanied her on her ocean voyage, intending to winter with relatives in Ireland....Says the Oswego *Palladium*: "The small sloop Flirt, which was seized near Kingston recently, charged with smuggling kerosene oil into Canada, arrived in Oswego last evening. The Captain denied all knowledge of having been taken in hand at Kingston. The Canadians, instead of seizing the Flirt, ought to pension her Captain for striving to let a little light into Canada, but the Scriptures say that the wicked love darkness."

SWAPPING HUSBANDS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 23.—Appanoose Circuit Court was in session the other day, and Mrs. Sarah M. Arthion was there, flanked by a lawyer, who was engineering a bill for the separation of Sarah from her husband. The Court was dilatory; Sarah was anxious and restless. She picked the hem of her handkerchief and flirted her fan, frequently giving a womanly hitch in her chair to adjust the bustle which was pinching her back, as the hours lazily sped. The sun was slanting his rays from low down in the west, when Sarah gave her engineer a punch in the ribs with a parasol, which brought him to his feet, and he got the ear of the Court. For an hour he depicted the matrimonial miseries of his client, and persuaded the Court to issue a decree for divorce. The order was made, when up rose John Milliman from among the spectators, who came forward and paid the costs of the proceedings. With a most benignant smile, Sarah leaned on the arm of John, and they went to the Clerk's room, secured a marriage-license, and in five minutes were before a minister, who declared them husband and wife "according to the laws of God and the State of Indiana." And the twain departed with no seeming doubts as to the jurisdiction of Indiana in the premises.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S Jamaica Ginger,

The Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger, Choice Aromatics and French Brandy.

A preparaton so elegantly flavored and medicinally effective as to utterly surpass all previous preparations of crude ginger and household remedies for the relief and cure of diseases and ailments incidental to the Summer and Winter seasons, and to sudden changes of temperature.

It Instantly Relieves

CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS & PAINS, SEA-SICKNESS, COLDS & CHILLS, CHILLS & FEVER, FEVERISH SYMPTOMS, CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC SYMPTOMS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, RISING OF FOOD, MAKES GINGER TEA, MAKES ICE WATER HARMLESS, IS GOOD FOR ALL AGES.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF BRANDY FOR ALCOHOL, the use of the True Jamaica Ginger, of their own selection and importation, its combination with choice aromatics, as devised and originated by Dr. Sanford, placed this preparation in actual merit so far ahead of anything before compounded that, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition from the trade, its sales in New England now exceed that of all others combined. The second year of its manufacture its sale exceeded the previous year by over fifty-five thousand bottles. It is manufactured on a scale simply enormous. Two thousand gallons are always kept made long in advance of consumption, by which it acquires a delicious flavor and brilliant transparency. Every improvement in labor-saving apparatus is adopted so as to permit the use of costly materials and yet retain a profit. The bottling machine is alone able to fill two thousand four hundred bottles per hour. From this brief statement it will be seen that MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER have entered upon the manufacture of Sanford's Jamaica Ginger in a manner that must in time secure for them the enormous trade in this article. Its elegant flavor, great merit, and low price should be tested once by those in need of a family medicine before allowing themselves to be induced, by misrepresentation, to buy others. Insist upon having what you call for—SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

$500 REWARD will be paid for a bottle of any other Extract or Essence of Jamaica Ginger if found to equal it in fine flavor, purity, and prompt medical effect. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and dealers in medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages of one dozen to obtain the trial bottles for free distribution.

WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR SUFFERING MILLIONS.

No external remedy for fifty years has created for itself so wide-spread a popularity in so short a time as COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. And deservedly so; for no remedy has been so successful in the cure of Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness, and Nervous Pains and Aches. A single trial is convincing.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

consists of silver and zinc plates, carefully attached together and embedded in a Medicated Porous Plaster. (See cut.) A narrow strip of cloth, which is not to be removed, is placed over the plates. When the plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary Porous Plaster,—that is by mere pressure of the hand,—the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most excruciating pain, remove soreness, lameness, and draw inflammation from the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles. A single

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors, and acres of plants and shrubs. It instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life and vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that once used in the above ailments every other external application, such as salves, ointments, lotions, and liniments, will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy or fits, and nervous muscular affections, this plaster, by rallying the nervous forces, has effected cures when every other known remedy has failed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

AUXILIARY PRINTING.

IOWA PRINTING CO., DES MOINES. AUXILIARY PRINTERS.

We ship ready-printed newspapers (insides or outsides), on mail or telegraphic order, at short notice.

Our geographical position enables us to supply publishers in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Northern Missouri, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, more readily and at lower rates of expressage than any other auxiliary house can do it. The special list of sheets which we prepare for Iowa publishers are now acknowledged to be the best for that trade. Advertisers will find this the best Advertising Medium west of Chicago.

IOWA PRINTING CO., Des Moines.

DOLLAR STORE.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT Stein's Dollar Store, 106 E. MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1,700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

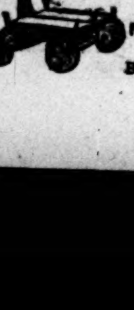
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of stockholders of the West Chicago Land Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876, at 2 p. m.

JAMES B. GOODMAN, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

Schools and Masters of Painting;

With an Appendix on the Principal Galleries of Europe. By A. G. RADCLIFFE. 1 vol., small 8vo. Price, $3.00.

Such a volume has long been looked for, especially by those about to visit Europe, or by those who have returned from a visit to the art-treasures of the Old World.

It commences by giving an account of Pagan Painting, then gives an account of the Rise of Christian Art, Byzantine and Miniature Painting, Early Italian Painting, Italian Painting in the Fifteenth Century, Painting in Venice, Early German Painting, Later German and Flemish, Painting in Holland, Painting in Spain, Painting in France, Painting in England, Schools of Painting, World-Renowned Painters; with an appendix containing mention of the notable pictures in the Galleries of Florence, Rome, Venice, Madrid, the Louvre, London, Dresden, Munich, and Berlin, which will serve as a guide to the best pictures in those famous collections. The work is not dry, but will be read for the charms of its style.

II.

Darwiniana:

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS PERTAINING TO DARWINISM. By ASA GRAY, Fisher Professor of Natural History (Botany) in Harvard University. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.00.

"The appearance of this volume will take many people by surprise. Prof. Gray's contributions to the discussion are varied and valuable, and, as collected in the present volume, they will be sure to establish a new and unexpected claim upon the thinking world, which we are sure will be extensively felt and cordially acknowledged."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

III.

All the Way Round;

Or, WHAT A BOY SAW AND HEARD ON HIS WAY ROUND THE WORLD. A Book for Young People, and older ones with young hearts. Illustrated. Price, $1.50.

A charming volume, written by a boy, who gives his youthful impressions of the varied scenes on his journey around the world.

IV.

Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THEORETICAL AND SYSTEMATIC CHEMISTRY. By WM. A. TILDEN. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

This little volume is principally intended for the use of students. It aims at presenting a synopsis, brief indeed, and probably imperfect, of the leading principles of chemistry in such a form as to give the subject a more decided educational direction than has been hitherto customary.

V.

A New Volume of "History Primers."

Old Greek Life.

By I. P. MAHAFFY, A. M. Illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

"In this little book is packed a great variety of information, and from its pages one can find how the old Greek looked, lived, worshiped, died, and was buried, and how his wife and children got through life."—*Independent.*

VI.

The Old Curiosity Shop.

By CHARLES DICKENS. (Household Edition.) Illustrated. Paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED:

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, OLIVER TWIST, TALE OF TWO CITIES, MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT — Cloth, $1.25; paper, 75 cents.

BLEAK HOUSE, DAVID COPPERFIELD, LITTLE DORRIT, PICKWICK PAPERS, BARNABY RUDGE, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY — Cloth, $1.75; paper, $1.25.

VII.

The Universal Metric System.

Prepared especially for Candidates for Schools of Science, Engineers, and others. By ALFRED COLIN, M. E. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, 50 cents.

"The following pages present a simple exposition of the Metric System, no attempt at any historical or critical sketch having been made."

Either of the above sent FREE BY MAIL to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

PUBLISH In their Educational Department,

I. New Descriptive Catalogue. Free to Teachers. Others, 10 cents, postpaid.

II. National Teachers' Monthly. Contents of September Number.—The Century Plant (J. M.); Province of the State as an Educator; Details in School Work; The Country School Problem; Theory of the Gulf Stream; Teachers' Examination Questions; Tenure of Office; New York City School Report; Notes and Comments; Story Corner, etc., etc. Price 10 cents. $1 per annum.

III. Peck's Manual of Geometry. Completing Peck's Condensed Course. Price $1.60.

IV. A Brief History of France. On the Plan of Barnes' Brief U. S. History. $1.50.

V. The National School Singer. New and selected songs for all occasions. 35 cents.

VI. Gilman's Concise Text Books. First Steps in English Literature ($1). First Steps in General History ($1.25). Seven Historic Ages ($1).

VII. Pictorial Chart of Geography. For oral instruction in physical and descriptive Geography. Price $6. By James Monteith.

VIII. Also Recently Published. Are Macnie's Algebraical Equations ($2.50); Martin's Civil Government ($1.25); Pendleton's Scientific Agriculture ($2.50); Monteith's Colored Map Drawing Blanks (20 cents); School Hymn and Tune Book (90 cents); Phelps' Teachers' Hand Book ($1.50); etc., etc.

IX. Barnes' Standard Series. National Readers; Davies' Mathematics; McNally's Geography; Clark's Practical Grammar; Boyd's Literature; Willard's History; Scientific Works of Peck, Jarvis, Porter, Bartlett, Wood, etc.

X. New National Series. Watson's Independent Readers; Monteith's Independent Geography; Peck's Condensed Course in Mathematics; Clark's New Diagrammar; Barnes' Brief Histories; Steele's Fourteen Weeks' Course in each Science, etc.

XI. Popular and Classical. Folsom's Logical Bookkeeping; Peabody's Moral Philosophy; Chapman's Drawing Books; Jepson's Music Readers, etc. Smith's Anglo-Saxon Etymology; Worman's Course in the German; Pujol's French Class Books; Searing's Virgil; Dwight's Mythology, etc.

XII. The Teachers' Library. Purely Professional. 30 volumes. Headed by Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Our catalogue includes many other important works, covering every branch and grade of instruction.

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS, 111 and 113 William Street, New York, Or 113 and 115 State-St., Chicago.

Low-Priced Music Books.

Easy, Simplified Instruction Books are

Bellak's Method for (Reed) Organ. PAPER, 75 CTS. BOARDS, $1.00.

Mack's Analytical Method for Violin. BOARDS, $1.00.

A capital collection of music for a "home" or amateur orchestra, consisting of Violin or Flute or both, Cornet or Clarinet, Second Violin, and Violoncello or Double Bass and perhaps Piano, is

WINNER'S BAND OF FOUR - - $1.00

Valuable Books for Study.

RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC, 2 vol. ea. $1.50

This concise, complete, and interesting history contains the substance of all that has ever been written on the subject, and is almost a necessity for musical students.

Moore's Encyclopedia of Music - - - $6.00
Appendix to Moore's Encyclopedia - 50 cts.
Dictionary of Musical Information - $1.25

Of these three useful books the first is much the largest, and contains an immense amount of information on musical subjects. The Appendix has notices of what has transpired since the first publication of the large book and the "Dictionary" has the substance of all that is in the great "Encyclopedia," but condensed as much as possible.

Either book sent, post-free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THE MINSTREL PALACE

Tremendous success of Geo. Knight's Grand Military Spectacle,

100 YEARS AGO

Introducing a miniature regiment of Continentals on grand parade, and Grand Tableau of American Liberty. John Hart, Billy Rice, Fayette Welch, J. W. Morton, Johnson and Bruno, N. C. Morland in new acts, interludes, etc. Great success of the new end man, Fayette Welch.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Ladies' Matinee To-Day! To-night, last appearance of

JIM MACE,

The Champion of the World, and the rising Champion of America,

STEVE TAYLOR.

Last nights of CARROL AND McCARTHY, THE REYNOLDS BROS., THE ST. FELIX BALLET TROUPE, and MISS KITTY ALLYN. Sunday—LADIES' NIGHT.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Late Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.........Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.........Manager

Unequivocal success of the FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!

Monday evening, Aug. 28, and during the week, an entire change of programme. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Sept. 4, first appearance of Scanlan and Cronin. Bob Hart, Cool Burgess, and Billy Courtwright will shortly appear.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO LAST PERFORMANCES OF

Andersonville, or the Union Spy

BY E CO. FIRST REGT. I. S. G.

Grand Family Matinee at 2 o'clock to-day. No extra charge for admission to the Museum. MAJ. WM. NEVANS will appear this evening in his great DRUM SOLO.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee, last performances of the

THREE GUARDSMEN!

Next Week—Mr. Chas. Barry as Geo. Washington in the Grand National Drama, THE SPY.

PICNIC AND DINNER TICKETS

FOR THE ST. GEORGE ANNUAL PICNIC

At River Grove, Desplaines Station, Thursday, Aug. 31, can be had at the following places: A. Booth, corner State and Lake-sts.; A. H. Blackall, 49 South Clark-st.; Geo. E. Gooch, 181 South Clark-st.; Joseph Williams, corner Monroe and Desplaines-sts.; and at H. Hall's, 208 North Wells-st.

DANCING.

UNION HALL, NO. 181 CLARK STREET, CORner of Monroe. GRAND SOIREE every Saturday evening, commencing Aug. 26. Tickets 75c. Music by Wedgwood's Band. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

Amerique, Touzalz, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 4 p. m. *St. Laurent, Lachesnez, Saturday, Sept. 9, 9 a. m. France, Trudelle, Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 p. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:

BOLIVIA, Aug. 26, 10 a. m. | ANCHORIA, Sept. 9, 8 a. m.
ALSATIA, Sept. 2, 3 p. m. | CALIFORNIA, " 16, 3 p. m.

New York and London:

ANGLIA, Aug. 26, 11 a. m. | UTOPIA, Sept. 2, 2 p. m.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, London, or Londonderry.

Cabins, $65, $75 and $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

National Line of Steamships.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SPAIN.......Aug. 19, 3 p. m. | EGYPT, Sept. 2, 3 p. m.
ENGLAND, Aug. 26, 9:30 am | ITALY, Sept. 9, 8:30 a. m.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Aug. 26, 9 a. m. | ERIN, Sept. 2, 3 p. m.

Cabin passage, $60, $70, and $80 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, Sept. 7
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, Aug. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabins, $50, $65 and $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $90 to $125, currency. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper.........Thursday, Aug. 24
SOMERSET, Western.........Thursday, Sept. 7

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES.

General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison. J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Graduate of the Reformed School of Medicine, (no mercury) indisputably the longest established and only Scientific Specialist in the city, and is the most successful practitioner for curing the diseases he advertises to treat, all PRIVATE, CHRONIC, and URINARY DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHT LOSSES, IMBECILITY, LOST MANHOOD, loss of MEMORY, MENTAL LASSITUDE, DESPONDENCY, Impaired Sight, Nervous Debility, permanently cured. His institution is the largest of the kind in the Northwest. Every convenience for patients. LADIES requiring delicate attention, call or write. Home and board for patients. Persons afflicted with long-standing, intricate, obscure or complicated complaints, or those having failed to find relief elsewhere, are particularly invited to call or write. All strictly confidential. Dr. Olin is the oldest specialist in the city; has thoroughly mastered his profession. The most inveterate cases yield to his treatment. His patients are numbered by the thousands, and immediate relief is the universal verdict.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 275 PAGES; information for everybody. Mysteries of the Sexual System; discovering in reproduction; how to be happy. Price 50 cents. Book 64 pages for 2 stamps, at office DR. OLIN. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED

DR. SHIPP, 207 South Clark-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, treats Chronic, Private, and Nervous Diseases of both sexes. Ladies desiring the most delicate treatment, home, and board, may call or write in confidence. Medicines sent to any address. Chronic and acute Catarrh speedily cured. DR. SHIPP is the only physician in Chicago who makes no charge until the patient is cured.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

175 S. Clark-st., cor. of Monroe, Chicago. May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions of excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2296 New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JACQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Ignatius College

No. 413 West Twelfth-st.

Studies will be resumed in this Institution on

Monday, Sept. 4.

Tuition, per session of 10 months, $60. For catalogues and information apply to Rev. JOHN S. VERDIN, S. J.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1876-'77 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28. The examination for advanced standing will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 9 a. m. At the beginning of the academic year 1877-'78, and afterwards, applicants for admission who are not graduates of Colleges will be required to pass a preliminary examination. At the beginning of the academic year 1879-'80, the Faculty will add a third year to the course of instruction, and candidates for a degree who enter the School after the academic year 1876-'77 will be examined in the entire course of three years. They must also be members of the School at least two years. For information, and for circulars giving full particulars, address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

LADIES' SCHOOL,

Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate, CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.

Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music.

Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.

Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular.

ADAMS ACADEMY.

QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., Chairman of Board of Managers. WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL. D., Master.

The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those too young for the Academy; and the instruction given is careful and systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom.

Boys can also be boarded in private families. For catalogues address the Master.

University of Notre Dame,

NOTRE DAME, IND.

This institution affords students an opportunity of pursuing at will a Classical, Scientific, or Commercial Course. The Post-Graduate Course of Civil Engineering is now also fully established. Classes will be resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 5. Board and tuition for scholastic year, $300. For catalogues address REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C.S.C., President.

Academy of the Sacred Heart,

No. 361 North Dearborn-av.

This Institute has been established under the patronage of the Right Reverend Bishop of Chicago, and in accordance with the expressed desire of parents for a Select Academy.

Classes commence the First Monday of September, and the plan of studies will be the same as that pursued in all the establishments of the Sacred Heart.

For Circulars and further information apply to THE LADY SUPERIOR, 361 Dearborn-av.

Chicago Academy,

An English and Classical Day School, furnishes thorough and systematic training for pupils of all ages. In the Primary and Intermediate Departments they are carefully instructed in the common branches, and in the Collegiate Department may prepare for business or scientific pursuits, or for admission to any College or University. Native German and French teachers instruct in their respective languages. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages in all departments. Tenth year begins Sept. 11. For circulars address H. H. BABCOCK, Principal, 11 Eighteenth-st.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT will open Sept. 7. R. W. Patterson, D. D., President.

FERRY HALL, Miss Martha H. Sprague, Principal. The Eighth Year of this first-class seminary for young ladies will commence Sept. 7.

For further information apply to R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., or to MISS MARTHA H. SPRAGUE, Lake Forest, Ill.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information or circulars address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Female College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY.

Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal. The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough instruction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY,

15 and 17 South Sheldon st., one square east of Union Park.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 11. Able Professors in all the departments, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Elocution a specialty, under Prof. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native teachers. Ample accommodations for both boarding and day pupils. MISS GREGG, Principal.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st.,

Will be opened for the reception of boarders and day scholars on the first Monday in September. For terms address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

M'lle C. BROUSSAIS

Will reopen her French and English School on September 18, at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by M'lle M. BROUSSAIS, Miss JEFFERS, and other competent teachers. The Primary Department opens on September 4.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY,

Lake View (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6. Ten acres play-grounds; everything first-class. Why send your boys East? Investigate. Four resident Professors. Send for catalogue. Office 155 Washington-st., Chicago. H. B. COE, President; Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant.

MRS. GARRETTSON'S

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 52 West Forty-seventh-st., New York, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Facilities for the study of French, German, and Music unsurpassed. Thoroughness in every department. Apply personally or by letter, as above.

MADAME O. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

(Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.) FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES. Boarding and Day School; Latin, English and French. French is the language of the family. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

Grove Hall, New Haven, Conn. A superior Home School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 20, 1876. Address MISS M. P. MONTFORT, Principal.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNIversities, Chicago, Ill. Judge Booth, Dean. 8 Professors, 23 lecturers, 135 students, 50 graduates. Most thorough course. Elocution and short-hand. Terms, $50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary.

RYE SEMINARY,

Rye, N. Y....For particulars address Mrs. S. J. Life.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN, Pa.—The fall session of 1876 will open Wednesday, Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal.

WEST END INSTITUTE, FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES,

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Afford the highest intellectual and Christian education to the sons and daughters of gentlemen at very moderate charges. The Colleges are one mile apart, and are both supplied with an able staff of experienced resident European teachers.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS). *Head Master*—Rev. CANON SWEATMAN, M. A. $250 per annum, including all charges.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE. *Principal*—Rev. H. F. DARNELL, M. A. Reduction to clergymen. Yearly scholarships on very advantageous terms. Next term commences Sept. 15.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,

EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

The thirty-sixth year will begin Aug. 31. Examination of candidates Aug. 30, at 9 a. m. Classical Course three years. Preparation for the most advanced Colleges. Ten instructors, including the following recently appointed, viz.: James M. Whiton, Ph. D., Principal, formerly Rector of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar School; Robert P. Keep, Ph. D., Master in the Classical Department, recently United States Consul at Athens, Greece, and pupil of the Profs. Curtius in Berlin and Leipsic; Roswell Parish, A. M., Master in the English Department, recently Master of the English Department in the Worcester High School; and George Y. Washburne, A. B., Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory, recently Principal in the High School in Holliston. Address, for further information, the Treasurer of Williston Seminary.

GO TO THE BEST! H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

And English Training School, STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON.

Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars, H. B. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

PARK INSTITUTE,

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, 75 AND 77 ASHLAND-AV., CHICAGO.

A first-class Day and Boarding School. Thorough and Complete English Course. Superior advantages afforded in Art, Music, Modern Languages, and Elocution. A well-organized Kindergarten in connection with the school. For catalogues, address the Principal.

HIGHLAND HALL

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. A COLLEGIATE & PREPARATORY INSTITUTION FOR LADIES

FALL Session begins September 20th, 1876. Course of Study thorough and extended. Rare facilities for Music Drawing and Painting—Manners Morals and Health of the first importance. College Building commodious, and well furnished. No rooms for pupils above two flights of stairs. Location attractive. Those who have completed their ordinary school education elsewhere maybe received to pursue our higher courses with special advantage. EDWARD P. WESTON, President.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES. PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS.

Ten teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa., for a catalogue.

MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY

128 1-2 & 130 Dearborn-av., Late North Dearborn-st.,

Will open Wednesday, Sept. 13. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and the Modern Languages. Ample accommodations for both boarding and day pupils.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY

339 West Adams-st. This is an Elementary, Commercial, and College-Preparatory School for Young Men and Boys. Pupils can enter for either department, or for the Commercial combined with other studies selected by permission of the Principal. The Fall term begins Sept. 4. Please send for catalogue. M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

ALLEN'S ACADEMY

Reopens Sept. 4, and guarantees that its pupils shall learn. A good day's work is expected every day, and thoroughness is insisted on. Twelve experienced Professors and teachers. Good boarding places near the school. A limited number of boys received into the family of the President.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D., President, No. 663 Michigan-av.

Pennsylvania Military Academy

Chester, Pa. (for Boarders only), opens Sept. 13. Location elevated and healthful; buildings handsome and commodious. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron of the Academy, 99 Washington-st., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT President.

THE SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART

IN PHILADELPHIA,

Established for the instruction of teachers and artists, under the direction of MADAME E. SEILER, Principal, assisted by competent teachers in all branches, will reopen on

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

For circulars or information apply to Actuary, NO. 1327 SPRUCE-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON,

For seventeen years Principal of Bradford Academy, will begin the second year of her Home School for Young Ladies Sept. 27, at her residence, 100 Charles-st., Boston.

Miss SARAH L. BAILEY, late of Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, will have charge of the Department of Mental Philosophy, Belles Lettres, and Latin.

References—Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theo. Seminary; the Rev. A. P. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James T. Fields, Boston.

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago, Ill. Next school year will commence Monday, Sept. 11, 1876. Indorsed and patronized by the most eminent citizens of Chicago and vicinity. MRS. L. N. CUTTER, formerly Head Assistant Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for circular to Principal, Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY

Reopens Monday, Sept. 11, for young ladies and children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Corner Sixteenth and Pine-sts., St. Louis. For catalogue, address MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Prin.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Autumn Term will begin Sept. 6. The College and Grammar School open the same day. For catalogues apply to REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY,

Fall Term begins Sept. 7.

Academy building thoroughly renovated during the vacation. Application for rooms should be made early. Catalogues at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. ALBERT R. SABIN, Principal.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

985 and 999 Wabash-av.

The twenty-first year of this well-known school opens Monday, Sept. 11. Primary, intermediate, and collegiate departments. A full corps of able teachers. Ample accommodations for boarding and day pupils. Send for catalogue.

Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute and Seminary,

MONROE, MICH.

The twenty-seventh collegiate year opens the 19th of September. It embraces, besides the Classical, a Musical Department. Fifteen Pianos, one Pipe Organ, three Music Teachers. Apply to Prof. E. J. BOYD, Monroe, Mich.

Illinois Industrial University.

Fall Term will open Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Catalogues sent free on application to Regent. J. M. GREGORY, Champaign, Ill.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, reopens Oct. 1. French and German practically taught; careful training in primary and preparatory departments; collegiate course of study meets all demands for higher education of women. Arrangements for health and comfort on a grand scale. A successful Kindergarten connected with the school.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY,

460 Michigan-av. MRS. H. SIMONS, Principal. The school will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 5, with a full corps of teachers. A graduating class is now forming. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SHAW'S SEMINARY WILL REOPEN MONday, Sept. 4, 1876, Prof. Clarke taking charge of Classical Department. 604 West Adams-st.

"ELMWOOD HOME"—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Family School for young ladies and children. Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.

PERFECTION BABY HOLDER.

PERFECT BABY.

No reason why you and your baby, after 4 or 5 months old, may not have the benefit of that woman's wonderful invention, the Perfection Baby-Holder, as well as thousands of others. Dealers sell now at small profits; you get it complete, with frame, for $3, formerly $5; nicer ones now for $5, formerly $6 to $8. The most helpful, delightful, economical little thing ever made. Buy at stores, or address Occidental Manufacturing Company, 50 Gano-st. Sole Manufacturers.

FOR SALE.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Architects' Stationery, Mathematical Instruments, Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, etc.

ABBOTT & TYLER, 56 Madison-st., bet. State and Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.



Save $20! BUY THE World Renowned WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. The Best and Cheapest First-Class Machine in the World. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY, TO WHOM WE OFFER UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, TERMS, &c., Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 129 State St., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURS!

Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs and Trimmings. Altering and relining. J. ETTLINGER, 74 Madison-st., up-stairs.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Accom'odation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9.00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4.00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5.15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9.00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9.00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9.00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:0 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8.40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7.30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:10 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	3:15 p. m.	
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change.	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars.	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 63 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)...9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until...11 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)...7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)...10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until...11:30 p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday...7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday...9 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Charles C. Hilton, of the Sherman House, has returned from an extended tour in the East.

Mr. Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and family left on a tour of recreation to Green Lake, Wis., yesterday.

Thomas B. Bryan & Son have formed a copartnership with Samuel D. Ward (former City Comptroller) under the firm name of Bryan, Ward & Bryan.

Dr. T. F. Pomeroy, an eminent homeopathic physician, formely of Detroit, and his family, arrived in this city last evening, and are guests at the Clarendon House.

Judge Drummond left last evening for the East to be absent for a month. The Judge has not been outside his circuit for five years, and he is well worthy of a rest.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon George Cuba, a priest residing on Allport avenue, who died suddenly yesterday morning. The verdict was death from apoplexy.

August Jacobson, who was sunstruck last Wednesday, died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 65 Milwaukee avenue. He was a single man, 30 years of age. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

John Hillerman, 9 years of age, was drowned while bathing at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Jones' slip. The body was recovered by the police, and was taken to the home of his parents, No. 926 Arnold street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., 68; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 74; 8 p. m., 71. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.26; 8 p. m., 29.21.

The Horton-Evans quo warranto was up before Judge McAllister again yesterday morning. Some of the replications made by Horton to Evans' plea were sustained. An order was entered requiring Horton to reply to those overruled Monday.

William Salomon, 6 years of age, while attempting to board a car at the foot of Twelfth street yesterday afternoon, had his left foot crushed so badly that amputation was found necessary by Dr. Andrews. He resides at No. 559 Clark street.

The impression that seems to have gained ground that visitors were not allowed on the revenue steamer Michigan, now lying in this port, is erroneous, and the Captain says that he will gladly welcome all residents of this city who desire to inspect the craft.

At 2:40 yesterday afternoon Fred Miller, a carpenter employed upon a building in process of erection at the corner of Hubbard street and Artesian avenue, accidentally fell from a scaffolding to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. Very fortunately, however, he only dislocated his wrist and left elbow. He resides at No. 144 Ashley street.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Hospital of the County Board yesterday recommended that the award for erecting the amphitheatre and corridors for the new Hospital be made to P. J. Sexton, at his bid of $41,875. The recommendation is after the usual style, the lowest bidder having been lost sight of. Two reports on the subject will be submitted to the Board Monday.

Last Wednesday night a young man applied to Dr. Chamberlain, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, to have a wound in his left thigh dressed, and from the description it is believed to be the burglar whom Fred O'Macht shot while he was attempting to enter his store at the corner of Fourteenth and Laflin streets. The fellow has made good his escape, at least for the present.

The Executive Committee of the Philosophical Society have issued a circular letter looking to a course of lectures during the coming winter, and pointing out by the suggestion of some sixty topics the line of discussion which is intended to be taken. They also announce that the lecture-season will be opened Oct. 7 with a lecture by the Hon. Henry Booth. The Society has now become an assured success, and its lectures for the coming winter may be reasonably expected to be interesting and thoughtful productions.

The Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, on Quincy street, is $1,200 in debt. Its friends are anxious to have this liquidated, as it hangs like an incubus over it. The institution is one of the most deserving in the city. Its efforts to care for and guide the poor street Arabs ought to meet with encouragement from our citizens generally, and no worthier act can be done than to aid it in lifting the $1,200 indebtedness now hampering its usefulness. If this debt is cleared off by its friends, the managers will, in the future, try to make the Home self-sustaining.

Hammond Station, on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, was the scene of a most distressing accident yesterday morning, by which Conductor Charlie Haight lost his life. It seems that in placing sideboards on flat cars for gravel, an end of one of the planks had been allowed to project beyond the end of the car, and, in attempting to couple these cars to his train, Mr. Haight was caught about the chest and crushed to death. Engineer Saulsbury and the train men carried him into the residence of the Hon. Dave Hammond near by, but Charlie was already beyond all help. He had been long on the road, was universally popular, and his untimely death has cast a gloom, not only over his associates, but among the patrons of the road, all of whom were his friends.

A boyish face, sharp roguish black eyes, a woman's petite figure set off in male attire, small dimpled hands, and the tiniest bits of feet. Such is the description of a youth who yesterday stood before Supt. Hickey for examination. "Where did you come from, my lad!" queried the Chief, to which came the whimpering answer, "St. Louis, sir." "What is your name?" And then came a long spell of sighs, during which the broken words "Fan-ny McKnight, sir," were enunciated, and then followed a regular booboo. The officer—George Mitchell, of the Lake-street squad—told how this seeming young man had been turned over to him at the Chicago & Alton Railroad depot. The errant damsel was taken into the Chief's room, and, after quieting herself, made an attempt to tell her history. According to her story, she is the daughter of George S. McKnight, a wealthy hardware merchant in St. Louis. While attending school last winter at Jacksonville, she became enamored of a young man named Alfred Weir, and in February was married to him clandestinely at St. Louis. The two took up their abode on a farm near Owensboro, Ky., given them by the groom's father, and for a time all went merry as a marriage-bell. Her husband soon took to drinking and abusing her, and she ultimately was forced to abandon him. She returned to some friends in Jacksonville, but, having determined to see a bit of the world, she hit upon the device of dressing in men's clothes, the better to escape insult and other unpleasantness. She started out with the intention of going through all the larger Eastern cities and to the Centennial, and feels grieved that she was so soon brought to a stand-still. She was returned to her home in St. Louis last evening on the 8:15 train, and if her parents refuse to receive her she says she will call in upon her Chicago friends upon her return.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The firm of Miller Bros. & Keep yesterday received a letter from an employe of theirs, dated Blair, Neb., Aug. 23, which contained the following:

> We have a north wind this morning that has started the 'hoppers, actually in black clouds, for Southwest Nebraska and Kansas. They left here about half a corn crop. The latest now is that all the fixed-stars can be seen, as the light of the sun is so darkened that they are as plain to be seen as at night. It is now 11 a. m. A cloudless day, and the stars shining bright.

STILL THEY COME.

The example of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, in establishing a branch store in Chicago, is to be followed by another mercantile house of that city,—William E. Burlock & Co., the largest shirt manufacturers in the United States. Their factories are at Bridgeport, Conn., and their New York store on the corner of Broadway and Worth street. They telegraphed to Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys of this city, a day or two ago, to lease for them a store on Wabash avenue near Stewart's, and the preliminary negotiations have already been made for a suitable building. Which store will be secured is as yet unknown, but it will be announced in a few days. It is the intention of Burlock & Co., if possible, to put in a stock and commence business here on the 1st of October. If they cannot lease the building in view by that time, they will be obliged to wait until Jan. 1, "when they will come sure."

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Charles M. Hendley, Secretary and Disbursing Agent of the Indian Commission lately appointed by Secretary Chandler, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The other members of the Commission are expected to-day.

The Commission, which meets at Omaha on Monday, is to negotiate with the Sioux for the relinquishment of their claims to any country outside the boundaries of their present reservation and so much of their reserve as lies west of the 103d meridian of longitude, to obtain from them a right of way over their present reserve, and to arrange for the future disposition of their supplies at such points on the Missouri River as the President may designate. The matter of the Indians engaging in agriculture, which is impossible on their present reservation, will also form one of the subjects of discussion, and the noble savages will be told that if they remain in the Black Hills country the Government will withdraw its support. After the conference at Omaha, where the Commissioners will receive detailed instructions as to their course of action from the President, they will go to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies by way of Cheyenne.

CITY FINANCES.

A NEGLECTED SOURCE OF INCOME.

The dogs of Constantinople are said to be the wickedest curs in the world, although gifted with the usual waggish propensities of the race. In neither respect can they differ materially, or, perhaps, dogmatically, from the canines of Chicago, which roam the streets at will, and gain by fair means or foul a bountiful subsistence. Indeed, it will occur to every one who reads the following communication that this large and increasing class of the population is no small burden to the city, and should be endured no longer. Bear in mind, also, that it is not in burglary alone that they exercise their peculiar talents, but they frequently spread terror among the people by their ferocity; and even the sacred policemen, whose business it is to nab other folks, are occasionally nabbed themselves by these vagabond brutes:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—I want to no if theys no law about big yeller dogs. One of them reptiles come into my shop I keep a meet market the other day and buglaryously maid of with a extra porter house and I herd after words he had it fride at a rester aunt. Whares the pollece?

One of the Pepole's Party.

The latter inquiry must remain for the present unanswered, being rather vague in not specifying the particular peeler on whose beat the transaction took place. It is probable, however, that when he observed the ferocious animal surging down the street, with gore dripping from his jaws, he wisely hastened around the nearest corner in order to get a good side view of him as he passed. It is, however, a melancholy commentary on the administration of public service that the policeman did not at least follow after the thief and identify the restaurant-keeper as a receiver of stolen property. That would have been something.

Yet it has not always been so. It is pleasant to turn from this dark picture of the dog running away with the bone and the policeman hiding behind the fence to the days when the situation was reversed, when the laws were enforced, and when peace of mind was not a scarce commodity with the public. In 1871 an ordinance was passed by the City Council for

THE PROPER CONTROL OF DOGS.

The ordinance was very complete in all its details, laying down in the most approved legal style every kind of regulation that man could possibly devise. The chief feature was that it imposed a tax of $2 a head upon all dogs over three months old. It required all owners to register their names and residences, and the name, color, breed, and sex of each canine. The City Clerk was required to furnish each dog thus licensed with a metal label stamped with the number of the dog, the year, and the initials "C. D. T." All dogs not thus labeled were liable to be captured by the police and placed in one of the city pounds, where they were to be killed unless redeemed by their owners within a stated time.

The ordinance worked beautifully for a while. The City Clerk collected about $4,000 for licenses. The police force devoted their tireless energies to compel the carrying out of the new regulations. It was a common sight in those days to see an obese peeler, armed with a club in one hand and a revolver in the other, "larding the lean earth" as he puffed down a street or an alley in valiant pursuit of some fugitive cur, or triumphantly dragging a captured brute poundwards. The pounds, especially that belonging to the South Side, were soon replete with a mass of howling, fighting, struggling caninity.

Suddenly, while the ordinance was in its full tide of successful operation,

AN OBSTACLE AROSE

that gave it a complete quietus. The South Side pound was located on Butterfield and Thirty-ninth streets. There were people living in the neighborhood. Instead of going along about their business as they should, and paying no attention to the dogs, they persisted with a strange obstinacy in listening to the harmless diversions of the dogs among themselves, and even lay awake nights rather than lose any of the melody that arose from the dog-pen. Then, after a while, with haggard looks and uncertain steps, they sought one of the city courts and obtained there a perpetual injunction restraining the city from impounding any more dogs. Mark the result: No more dogs were shut up; and, consequently, fewer owners procured licenses. In the year 1872 only 209 licenses were issued, and in 1873 the number was reduced to 169. The last license was issued Oct. 13, 1875.

HOW MANY DOGS

are there now in the city? No one can tell exactly, but at a low estimate there are about 30,000. The scavenger reports for 1875 show that 18,164 dead dogs were removed, and the Board of Health officers think that about two-thirds of the dog population are killed or die off each summer. The winter crop last year was unusually large; so that the whole number of dogs now living may exceed the figures given above. One of the common sayings is: "Every poor man has a dog; every d—d poor man has two." How true!

It might be well just now, at this epoch of general retrenchment, to inquire how much income has been lost to the city through the nonenforcement of the dog-ordinance. Taking 30,000 as the basis,—it is certainly a low enough estimate,—and it can be seen that there has been lost $175,000, deducting the amounts paid into the treasury for licenses. And all this because a few people living on Butterfield street had no ears for music.

IN THE WOODS.

TUESDAY'S SERVICES.

It is not to be gainsaid that there is a something in the Methodist religion, or rather in that manner of conducting their worship, which appeals to the heart of the masses as does no other religion or worship. It is a religion which recognizes God everywhere in His works, whose worship should be fettered by no adventitious circumstances of time or place, and in which costly temples, grained arches, frescoed ceilings, and gilded altars play a very insignificant part. It is a religion of the largest liberty and most perfect equality. It appeals to the heart and soul and not to the senses. It invites all within its fold, irrespective of class, rank, or condition. It is no wonder, then, that the average Methodist loves his camp-meeting, held in temples made by God's own hands, under the dome of the eternal sky, frescoed with the clouds by day and the moon and stars by night. And loving it, no wonder that it becomes almost an article of his faith, and he would attend it though there were as many difficulties in the way as were suggested to the grand old Reformer Luther when about to visit the Diet of Worms. Thus far, there are no visible or sensible devils in the way, and the good brothers are happy. All things within and without seem to conspire to make the meeting all that its most ardent friends could wish, and, best of all in their view, a spiritual success. For so early a period in the meeting a larger number than usual are earnestly inquiring the way of salvation, and many conversions are reported.

Yesterday was really a gala day. Some of the big guns of the denomination were brought to bear, and all were correspondingly happy and hopeful, as if in anticipation of victory.

ON THE PREVIOUS EVENING

Albert Lane conducted the young people's meeting in the Evanston tent. The room was filled, and deep religious feeling was manifested by all present. In answer to a call made by the leader eight manifested a desire to be remembered in the prayers of the Christians present.

The Rev. Mr. N. O. Westergreen, pastor of the Market-Street Swedish Church, preached to a large congregation of his own people at 4 p. m. A number rose for prayers at the close of the discourse, and a deeply serious feeling was manifest. At night the camp-fires around the Tabernacle and throughout the grove were lighted up for the first time. The weird, unearthly glow upon the eager, upturned countenances of the worshiping congregation seemed to invest them with something strangely supernatural. It was a fit study for a painter.

The venerable Father Wheadon, of Evanston, led the exercises at the 5 o'clock prayer-meeting. It was large and enthusiastic, and a glorious blessing was poured out on all present. The Rev. Mr. Hill conducted the 8 o'clock prayer-meeting with like happy results. After the regular evening services an old-fashioned experience meeting was held. The heights of glory were fairly scaled. If their altitude be measured by the volume of hallelujahs uttered, they must be simply immeasurable.

The usual prayer-meetings were held yesterday morning as previously announced. They were all well attended, and the interest increasing.

The main event of the day was the

DEDICATION OF THE NEW TABERNACLE

at 10.30 a. m. The exercises opened with music appropriate to the occasion, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany. The dedication sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Jewett, of Chicago, his subject being "The Endurance of the Gospel"—I. Peter, i.: 25. In the course of his discourse he said that all friends of the Gospel often thought of the question, Will this Gospel last? All around were enemies bent on its overthrow. Will it outlive all this opposition? This text answered, it would. Like the mountain-oak which strikes its roots the deeper while the storm sweeps around it, the Gospel would grow stronger, and extend its influence more widely, as the storm of opposition beats upon it. The perpetuity of the Gospel was here assured by the fact that it was the Word of God. That was firm ground on which to rest such hope.

The past history of the Gospel reveals its power to live amid any opposition. It came into existence in an intellectual age, and through the centuries its enemies had shown intellect, eloquence, and wit. Yet, it was stronger in its influence to-day than ever before. More millions sang the name of Jesus now than at any time since His birth in Palestine. The form which Christianity had taken was such that no culture could outgrow it. It was equal to the demands of the highest civilization. It appealed to the universal wants of the human race. It offered redemption from sin, which all needed. While men bore the consciousness of sin and guilt in their hearts, the Gospel would claim their attention.

The Tabernacle was then presented by T. C. Hoag, President of the Association, and the concluding ceremonies of consecration according to the beautiful and impressive ritual of the M. E. Church were performed by Dr. Tiffany. At the close the entire congregation joined in singing the grand old hymn Coronation. Praises of the new Tabernacle are in the mouths of every one. The comforts of worshiping are doubly increased. It seems to shut out the dazzling rays of the sun, and has proved itself water-proof. It is besides a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever.

THE CHILDREN'S MEETING

at 1:30 p. m. was the best one thus far held. It was led by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, and addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Minnium, the Rev. Mr. Youker, and the Rev. Mr. Marsh. The best part of it was the music. If there be anything sweeter than the voices of children in song, it can only be the music of angels in Heaven.

At 2:30 p. m. the Tabernacle was crowded, to listen to Dr. Tiffany, who, as he always does, preached eloquently. His text was the prophecy of Joel as quoted by the Apostle Peter on the Day of Pentecost,—Joel ii.: 28-29.

Elder Boring, as Superintendent, wins golden opinions. There is an order and system about all the arrangements which is peculiarly refreshing, in view of previous experiences. It is said, however, that some of the young people think that the Elder's sense of hearing must be peculiarly acute, as he has been known, during divine service, to detect the faintest whisper in a distant part of the grounds, and instantly reprimand the offenders.

ARRIVALS.

The Chicago trains brought to the grounds yesterday morning, among others, the following persons: Dr. S. A. W. Jewett and wife, Dr. Tiffany, Mrs. Tiffany and Miss Gracie, the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, the Rev. G. W. Gurney, Englewood; the Rev. Dr. W. C. Willing, the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Rev. T. P. Marsh, Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. A. Wheeler, wife, and daughter Blanche, Mrs. Haywood, Miss May Haywood; Miss Curtiss, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Ada Brown, Miss Lizzie Miller, Miss Lou Chandler, Mrs. Keen, Miss Hohn, Mrs. Millard; Mrs. Skinner, Arlington Heights, Mrs. D. W. Carlyle, Englewood; Mr. E. H. Castle, Mr. C. E. Clancy. The following from Park Ridge arrived on the train: Mrs. Elder Boring, Miss Laura Boring, Mrs. Gussie Jones and son Walter, Mrs. J. Knowles, Mrs. S. Chittendan, Mrs. Outhet, Mrs. J. Whitcomb, Mrs. Foot, Mrs. Danniels, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Grubbs, Mr. Berry and family, and Mr. Goodspeed.

The appointments for to-day are as follows: A Women's Foreign Missionary meeting at 10:30 a. m. Addresses by Mrs. M. C. Willing and Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller. Preaching at 2:30 p. m. by the Rev. Dr. Willing, of the Langley Avenue Church, Chicago. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by some one not yet selected. The programme for Sunday will be preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Aurora; by the Rev. G. W. Gurney, of England, at 2:30 p. m.; and at 7:30 p. m. by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, of Chicago.

WHISKY.

THEY HAVE HOPES.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday that Emery A. Storrs had telegraphed to Wash Hesing, before he left Washington Wednesday, that the President had decided to pardon all the exiles over the Rhine—all, except Jake Rehm; that their fines were to be remitted, and that there need be no more anxiety, as the pardons were almost an accomplished fact. It is said that this action was decided on in order that the first batch might be convicted and in order to prosecute Jake Rehm civilly. It is said that Storrs has been retained to push Rehm, and that as soon as possible arrangements will be made to recover somewhere in the neighborhood of $700,000, out of which he cheated the Government. It is intended to get out executions against him and levy on his property, wherever it can be found, as was done in the case of Boss Tweed in New York.

In regard to the pardons, a reporter called upon Mr. Wash Hesing, at the office of the *Staatz-Zeitung*, yesterday afternoon; that gentleman admitted having received a favorable dispatch from Storrs, but declined to tell its import. He said Storrs would be in the city this morning, and then he would probably tell all he knew.

PAHLMAN.

Mr. Pahlman, one of the whisky prisoners, thinks he is entitled to a deduction of eight days, in his term of sentence. He says that the United States statutes give to a prisoner who conducts himself in an orderly manner, and is under sentence for one year, a deduction of one month. As Pahlman's sentence is for three months he claims a deduction of eight days, or one-twelfth of his sentence. Yesterday morning he sent to Judge Blodgett requesting permission to leave the jail in the company of a Deputy Marshal to transact some important business. His Honor refused to grant his request.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $1,389.

The license receipts yesterday amounted to about $2,000.

Messrs. Broderick and O'Neill are two gentlemen from Detroit who are learning the management of a chemical engine, and are at present apprentices to the Chicago Fire Department for that purpose. Mr. Broderick is a member of the Detroit Department which has lately purchased some "Babcocks."

Several of those owners of property which front the approaches of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct called upon the Board of Public Works yesterday, and agreed to accept the proposition of the Board that the citizens pay for the raising of the buildings on the viaduct, and wait for the money until the city is financially in a better condition. So the work will go ahead under the bids made to the Board.

The Board of Public Works have concluded to go ahead with the building of the dam over the slough which connects the Desplaines River with the Ogden ditch. The residents of that locality are anxious that the dam shall be built immediately, and they have offered to advance the money for the purpose. The Council made an appropriation of $1,400 for the work, but that money has not yet been collected.

Supt. Hickey yesterday gave to the Mayor a list of the names of those men who have distinguished themselves as professional (and straw) bailers. They are numerous, cunning, and, consequently a dangerous class of men. They have lately plied their nefarious practices with increased boldness, and the city authorities think that it is about time to stop them. Assistant City-Attorney Lalor has been furnished with a list, and has received instructions to make out the necessary papers for the institution of legal proceedings against the bailers.

The Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation-Counsel, and City-Attorney met yesterday morning in the rooms of the Law Department and discussed the condition of the city in general and the status of the finances in particular. By these consultations the Chief Executive—Mayor Heath—obtains a full and accurate knowledge of the workings of the different departments, and by communicating his knowledge of affairs to the other officials not only creates a greater official intimacy, but inspires each officer with special interest in the general good, so that harmonious action is the result. One great feature of the present administration is the desire and determination that all debts due the city shall be collected, and that no partiality nor leniency shall be shown. This has been seen in the prosecution of the delinquent license-takers and in many other ways.

The Mayor said yesterday, when addressed upon the subject of the Fullerton avenue conduit difficulties, that he was informed that Fitzsimmons & Connell wished to continue operations and conclude the work on the improvements for several reasons—they were now under a very advantageous contract for brick and mortar; they had all their tools in order upon the scene of work, and to let them lie for a year would occasion loss; then, too, they were under a contract with the city which guaranteed that it should not be responsible for damages caused by delay, etc. There were many persons who had demanded that the work proceed, because delay would make a temporary deterioration in their property, and because the unfinished conduit was a nuisance. Suits brought by such persons would prove anything but beneficial to the city or the contractors. Altogether the Mayor thought it would be desirable to have the work completed. It could be finished by Jan. 1, and would cost about $150,000 more. Fitzsimmons & Connell had discontinued operations because they had no money to pay laborers. It was now very likely that the contracting firm would raise $100,000 or so by a private loan and continue till that amount had been expended, when the city might be in shape to come to the rescue.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. W. Whittle will lead the noon meeting to-day in Farwell Hall.

The public schools will open Monday week. The Principals will be at the school-buildings next Saturday, between 10 and 12 to receive applications for seats.

A meeting of the citizens of the West Side, who are interested in the Western-avenue sewer, will be held this evening at Campbell Hall, to consider ways and means for its early completion.

The Scriptural Holiness Convocation continues to-day at 400 Wabash avenue (Baptist Tabernacle) from 9 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5, and 7:45 to 9:30 p. m. Those hungering after "the higher Christian life" should attend.

There will be a Gospel temperance meeting, to which all are invited, at Chicago Avenue Church (Moody's Tabernacle) this evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock, conducted by Mrs. Holyoke. There will be brief temperance addresses, testimonies from reformed men, and stirring music.

CRIMINAL.

Commissioner Hoyne yesterday held Jacob Koehler, of No. 411 North Wells street, in $500 bail for selling liquor without license.

Louis Boder stole $24 from the till of his employer, M. C. Isaacs, No. 199 Randolph street, and was held for the deed by Justice Summerfield in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

James Calson, a roper-in for one of Levy's mock-auction dens on Canal street, was yesterday arrested for swindling a Granger out of $75. The case was called before Justice Salisbury, but the man refused to remain and prosecute, and hence it was dismissed.

A young boy, bearing an innocent look, was last evening caught stealing a pair of shoes from the store of E. Melchior, No. 128 Dearborn street. He gave the name of James Andrews, and said he committed the theft in order to procure food.

Thomas Jourdan saw a mocking-bird to which he took a liking hanging in front of a residence on Cottage Grove avenue, and having no other means of obtaining the bird he concluded to steal it. Mrs. Parker, the owner, demurred and had Thomas sent to the Criminal Court.

A man falsely claiming to be a *Times* reporter has been playing hob in an avenue boarding-house kept by Frank Spinning at No. 481 Wabash avenue. Under the name of Ayre he succeeded in getting away with a week's food and some clothing belonging to the boarders.

George Starkey was before Justice Foote yesterday charged with "malicious mischief" and "assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury." Mary A. Joslin was the complainant. On the first charge bail was fixed at $500, and on the second at $300. The hearing comes off Aug. 30.

The residence of Dr. Wheeler, No. 259 Ontario street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, but instead of carrying off anything the prowlers chose to leave a pair of good shoes behind them. They were alarmed while at the job by a member of the family, and hence their haste in making their departure.

Officers Croak and Londergan of the Armory did a shrewd piece of work yesterday afternoon in gaining access to a gambling hell at No. 119 Dearborn street, which has hitherto defied the efforts of the police. Under the disguise of unsuspecting Grangers they allowed themselves to be roped in, and at once upon entering ordered the place under arrest. Tom Hines, keeper, and twelve inmates came forth and acknowledged the victory. In the evening the Armory police swooped down upon the den of Tyler Page, at No. 155 Dearborn street, and lodged the keeper and six inmates in jail.

SUBURBAN.

WINNETKA.

This charming little lake retreat is likely to have a sensation about the middle of next month, which will no doubt attract a large number of old residents and strangers. The Memorial Church, donated to the Episcopalians by Mr. John Garland, in uniformity with his original intention, is being altered in conformity with the Episcopal style, and will be ready for consecration about the 15th of next month. It is expected that there will be large attendance of clergy to assist Bishop McLaren, including Canon Knowles, the Rev. Edward Sullivan, J. Stewart, and others. The last-named clergyman intends to hold service Sunday evening, Sept. 3, when he will make an appeal for subscriptions to assist in defraying the expense of the alterations.

HIGHLAND PARK.

There will be a hop at Highland Hall to-night, which will be participated in by the residents of the Park and surrounding towns as well as by the guests of the hotel.

The latter part of next month Highland Hall will be thrown open for the first time as a young ladies' school.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Grimsby, Ont., Aug. 25.—An immense camp meeting is in progress here, and will be continued for some weeks. Hundreds of people arrive daily. A telegraph office and post-office have been opened on the grounds, and a paper called the *Camp Ground Gazette* is issued.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Quebec, Aug. 25.—The Bishop of Quebec, in a letter to the *Courier du Canada*, declares that he cannot appropriately interfere in the present politico-religious discussion in connection with the Charlevoix election contest, as fundamental points thereof have been submitted to the "Holy See," and it seems to him better to await the decision of the Cardinals.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Simcoe, Ont., Aug. 25.—The morning express for Stratford, due here at 10:30 a. m., on the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway, was thrown from the track this forenoon while nearing the cut under the air line. No one was injured except the engineer. There was a large excursion party on board going to Erie, Pa. The excursion was postponed for a week in consequence. The accident was caused by a heavy rain washing sand down on the track.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 25. — Mr. George Mason, of Jamaica, is in town to-day, making arrangements with leading merchants for opening up trade with the West Indies. Mr. Mason showed that the value of exports in Jamaica alone for 1874 and 1875 was $7,039,768. He is sanguine of opening up an extensive trade between Hamilton and the West Indies.

AN EMINENT WAGONMAKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 25.—The arrival home this evening from a European tour of Clem Studebaker, President of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, was made the occasion of a magnificent reception. Flags were displayed throughout the city, and the steam-whistles of several factories were blown on the arrival of the train. The Studebaker employes, to the number of 600, escorted him from the depot to his residence. He was followed in procession by the officers of the Birdsell, the Singer, and several other manufacturing companies, and members of the press in carriages. The pastor and elders of the First M. E. Church, of which he is a member, acted as escort. A long line of carriages filled with citizens followed the procession, and crowds lined the sidewalks. He was presented by his company with an elegant landau valued at $2,500, and at his residence was formally received by J. W. Anderson, machinist, in an appropriate speech on the part of the employes. Mr. Studebaker responded with thanks for the honor so heartily bestowed.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY

offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE

cut their wise teeth use the Sozodont, and all who do are willing to declare to all who don't use it that it is the most perfect and delightful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT.

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, offer for rent over one hundred first-class instruments, at $5 per month, and upward.

SOLOMON'S PROVERBS.

Pointing the Sluggard to the Ant's Example.

The King of Israel Should Have Selected the Bee.

His Limited Acquaintance with Natural History.

Solomon is supposed by some persons to have been a student of Nature. No doubt he was in some directions. He must have known a great deal of human nature. He must have come in contact with men and women under all the various phases of humanity. His first judicial decision, between the two women who claimed the same child, was very shrewd. He possessed large groves, extensive orchards, and numerous gardens, so that he must have known the names and the habits of the plants and animals that lived and multiplied on his own territory. Those men who were his constant associates knew so little that to them he seemed to know a great deal. Nearly all knowledge in this world is a matter of observation and experience either of ourselves or of others. Solomon wrote a few books on plants and animals, but they could have treated of little else than a description of their outer forms and their most obvious habits. He could have known nothing of the peculiar structures of the different classes of animals. Probably he recognized no difference in structure or economy between the vertebrated and the non-vertebrated animals, between the warm-blooded and the cold-blooded. He did not perceive that birds were in structure analogous to his Arabian horses, or that the fishes of the sea were similar in structure to the birds of the air. He surely had no time to discover, or observe, that the lower animals have all the adaptations that we find in man, but varied to suit the peculiar position which the animal was to occupy. He did not detect the harmony of adaptation so beautifully portrayed by Agassiz, nor could he see the wants of an animal indicated by its structure.

No doubt he would have been delighted could he have perceived clearly the wisdom of the Creator in constructing such an immense variety of creatures, and all on the same general plan, and yet each fitted for some peculiar duty, and some particular condition of life. Had he been minutely acquainted with the vegetable world, with the regular series of structures in the form of leaves and flowers, he would have taken great interest and would have shown great earnestness in looking still more minutely into the structure and functions of the vegetables in his fields and forests. He would have seen in the pollen of flowers a beautiful illustration of infinity in unity—a unity of place and purpose, and an infinite number of ways of executing that plan and of accomplishing that purpose.

Solomon was evidently very limited in his knowledge of Nature. He knew an ant from a bee, because an ant could not fly and a bee could. Had he known more of those many animals who lay up stores of food for the rainy days of summer and the cold days of winter, he would not have selected the ant as an illustration of industry and thrift. He would have selected the honey-bee, which stole no sweets from its stores, like the ant, but which gathers honey all the day from every opening flower, and then supports not only its own offspring but supplies the people of the world with the sweet results of its industry. The bee has been noted for its industry, ingenuity, and charity from remote antiquity. Poets and moralists have alluded to the bee in much stronger terms of approbation than to the ant. Possibly, Solomon could more easily look down upon creeping things than up to those that rise in air and search for the sweet dews of Heaven.

Why did the King of Israel consider the ways of the ant: its ways are not ways of pleasantness. It often makes its home in deep places. We see no great result of its industry. It goes in and out by hidden paths, as if it was ashamed of its mode of living. Its home is dark. Probably Solomon knew only those little ants that carried away his stores. They were industrious in stealing, but not in conferring sweet blessings on mankind. How much better for us to consider the uplifted eye rising on wings of love and charity.

Poor Solomon! His one thousand domestic alliances consumed his talents and his time, so that he had no more leisure to examine the works of the Creator than he had to obey His commandments and regard His statutes.

The thousand ties in his domestic circle must have afforded him frequent opportunities of watching the workings of so extensive a collection of moral machinery.

God gave him great physical and mental power, that He might save him and bless his peculiar people. He had knowledge (I. Kings, iv., 31) exceeding much, and largeness of heart even as the sands upon the seashore, and still he did not know enough to keep the covenant he solemnly made with the King of Kings. He spoke 3,000 proverbs; not that he originated them all, but he uttered them.

Solomon could not properly ask even the sluggard to follow the example of the ant. He forgot, if he ever knew, that man is governed by reason, all other animals by instinct, or an intuitive tendency to a special course of life implanted within them. It is not a matter of choice for the ant to be industrious and frugal, or to be lazy and wasteful. God so made the ant that it could not vary from a given course of action. It is impelled by an inward force in order to accomplish the designs of its Creator. If the King of Israel had been a little wiser, he would have sung, "How doth the busy bee improve each sunny hour, and gather honey all the day from every opening flower." Here is industry, blessing others. It should teach us that we ought not only to be industrious, but to be charitable, and to increase, so far as we can, the sweet charities of life in the community of our residence.

Solomon's life was full of activities. He had no patience with the indolent. He felt that idleness left time and space for vice and mischief. He did not say that the devil finds mischief for idle hands to do, nor did he affirm that idle people tempt the devil, but he did state, as matters of fact, that slothful hunters are too lazy to roast their own game; that the indolent farmer will not plow because of the cold and, therefore, have nothing in harvest, and the way of the slothful is full of thorns. Other wise men have said, "No pains, no gains," "No sweat, no sweet," "No mill, no meal," "No sowing, no harvest," "No church, no mill."

(Prov., vi., 6 to 11.) The ants became a guide, an overseer, and ruler. For, first, their Creator is their guide. He implanted in their nature an irresistible force, which guides them in all their ways. However numerous the society of ants, they are divided into classes to each of which some special duty is assigned. Some repair buildings, some collect food, some wait upon the Queen, others feed the infants, others are sentinels and defenders. But in each department of the community are guides and rulers. Suppose their house has been impaired by a foe, the soldiers retire and the laborers appear. Here and there we may see one out, that apparently is a military official. He walks hither and thither amongst the laborers, but never aids in the work of repairing. He places himself near the wall, that his laborers are repairing. He looks on all sides of it, and surveys the progress of the work. Now and then he lifts his head, and strikes with his forceps upon the wall, and makes a particular noise, to which all the laborers respond by a hiss. The noise the overseer makes means "Hurry, hurry, hurry," and the laborers' hiss means "We will, we will," and at once all redouble their pace and work with greater alacrity than before. Break down the walls again, and out rush the soldiers and in rush the laborers. As soon as quiet is restored, the military out retire, and the laborers appear and resume their work, and the overseer that hastens them in their toils surveys with intense interest the injury committed. Time and space would fail us should we attempt to show that ants do have guides, overseers, and rulers.

(8.) The two parts of this verse mean exactly the same sentiments, which is, that the ant collects its own food and earns its own living. English annotators have stumbled over this verse, and over the ant so much, that we deeply regret that Solomon did not select a bee as an illustration of the idea he desired to convey, for the bee, on seeing the cassock and gown, the wig and the bands, could and would fly far away towards heaven, where these insignia of the priestly office could no longer alarm them.

This advice of the wise King was directed to the sluggard, urging him to forsake his lazy and useless life, to work with his own hands,—to reserve something for a rainy day, or for old age, so that he would not be compelled to beg from door to door in his old age and say, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, whose weary limbs have brought him to your door. My life has been short, the merest sham, in learning what I should have known before." The King very properly urged him to be diligent and to be frugal, to make good use of all his powers and opportunities, that he may have food for the body and mind. He reminds him that the summer and autumn, the seed-time and harvest, are temporary and soon pass away. "The summer is ended, the harvest is past, and he is not saved." (Jeremiah, viii., 20.)

(9 to 12.) Solomon's good advice is not kindly received by the sluggard, so the King tries to rouse him from his slumbers by chiding him for sleeping so long, and asks him, in an imperative way, how much longer he proposes to sleep. The poor, shiftless fellow yawns and says in muffled tones, "Yet a little more sleep and a little more slumber." Solomon, apparently a little vexed that, after all his efforts to rouse him and to get him ready for morning meals and for the duties of the day, he does not heed him, cries out vehemently, "Very well, sleep away, but poverty will overtake you. The sun is far up. The day is sliding away. The grain is ripe for the sickle, and the hay for the barn. Rouse yourself. Want will soon knock at your door. Your necessities will drive you from home. Imitate the bee, which, like the ant, provides for itself, and, unlike the ant, renders its stores, the honey-comb, a sweet morsel to others." But still the lazy fellow sleeps: the winter comes. He lives on husks. He still yields to a wish for little more sleep, lethargy seizes his body and soul, and he reaps the rich reward of indolence. Thus the lazy are rewarded. They reap what they sow. They sow nothing, they reap want and suffering.

Another reason occurs to us why Solomon ought to have selected the bee as his illustration of an industrious and useful man, viz.: the ant is a destructive creature. All kinds destroy, more or less. In Central America is a family of ants which cheerfully obey the first commandment from God to man, but applicable to all His creatures. They live in large swarms, and eat up the leaves of plants, shrubs, and forest trees. They send out armies of some thousands to bring into their store house leaves, which they do not eat, but use to make hot-beds under ground, on which they raise minute truffles. For this purpose they strip large plantations of mango, orange, and lemon trees. Even these ants have guides, overseers, and rulers. Those of one community are formed into three classes, namely, the workers, who do all the outside work, and go to the woods for the leaves, and then, secondly, the domestics, who remain at home and cut up leaves for the hot-beds, and take care of the babies; and thirdly, the military ants, who are very large and very active, and protect the home in time of peace, and defend it in time of war.

We are forced to believe that Solomon's knowledge of the works of the King of Kings was very limited, or he would have seen enough daily to remind him that the innumerable objects of design and wisdom about him were not made by gods of stocks and stones.

(12 to 16.) Solomon now turns his attention to a worthless fellow who is too lazy to do any good to the community in which he lives, and yet is ready to do harm. He delights in injuring his neighbors and in slandering him. He does it not so much by uttering words as by insinuating evil of them. He winks at certain persons and points at them, thus hinting that they are guilty of some sin, or even of some crime. He is not open in his slanders, but resorts to low, crafty, deceitful ways of harming his neighbors. He is treacherous, is a pretended friend,—possibly a mutual friend,—but full of duplicity and overcharged with deep depravity. Moral ugliness or cowardness induces the possessor to devise mischief and to execute plans of the deepest depravity. "He deviseth mischief continually," and resorts to all possible ways of accomplishing his purpose. "He soweth discord." Such a man has sinful desires, commits ungodly deeds, and delights in quarrels and mischief. He is full of deceit, falsehood, and violence. He may succeed in his wicked efforts for a while, but ultimately fails, and ends his wild career in some fearful calamity.

(20 to 23.) These proverbs seem to be but a repetition of what Solomon had previously said. It may be more specific. They urge obedience to parents as the basis of success in life, as the source of great comfort. A good conscience is an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast. A consciousness of rectitude is the foundation of all our happiness. It aids in preserving sound morality, and in building true nobleness of character. It enables us to stand uninjured when the shafts of envy and slander fly thickly about us. Our young friends are earnestly urged to place confidence in their parents,—"to keep the commandments of the father and forsake not the law of the mother." A young man is always safe who loves his father. A young woman should always make a confidant of her mother. Father and mother know from experience what are the delusions and where are the pitfalls of life.

This advice was given by the wise man with so imperative a tone that we feel that he knew the points to which he directs our attention as a matter of experience, and therefore they are worthy of our deepest and most serious consideration, and we ought to express our obligations to him in this public manner.

THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is proverbially power; power in its grandest and most useful sense. Knowledge comes of a thorough schooling, supplemented by the experience of after life. Such a schooling is always obtainable at a first-class educational institution like St. Ignatius College, No. 413 West Twelfth street, Chicago. Studies are to be resumed here Sept. 4. Catalogues and full information may be had by applying, personally or through the mails, to the Rev. J. S. Verdin, S. J.

STILL THEY COME.

Studebaker Bros. seem to be enjoying an extended and well-deserved popularity with their carriages in this city. We notice the arrival yesterday of another car-load,—the third this week,—and their repository now contains one of the finest and largest assortments in the country.

DEATHS.

CLAIR—On the 24th inst., James Clair, aged 56 years, native of Gurthenshoe, Tipperary County, Ireland.

Funeral on Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, No. 38 O'Brien street, to the Church of the Holy Family, thence to the Chicago & Northwestern depot, and by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

THOMALEN—On Friday, at 7 p. m., after a short illness, Clara Louisa, daughter of Ernest A. and M. Louisa Thomalen, aged 3 years and 2 months.

SCHLOSS—Aug. 25, of inflammation of the brain, at his residence, No. 225 South Halsted street, Jacob Walter Schloss, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Waltheim.

☞ Brooklyn and Williamsburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES!

Send for circulars with list and prices of De La Banta's Toilet Mysteries for BEAUTY and DEVELOPMENT. Also his book for Ladies' Female Beauty and Development of the Figure, embracing Etiquette, the Art of Pleasing, and Elegant Make-Up. DE LABANTA, Box 359, Chicago.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S

INDEXED MAPS.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

This A. M., at 10 O'Clock, Will Be Sold, on the Premises, 180 and 182 Monroe-st.,

The Entire Stock of

MERCHANDISE, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, ETC., ETC.,

Belonging to the

APPLEBY MAN'F'G COMPANY.

A large stock of Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood Moldings, Pier-frame Mouldings, etc.

Mirror Frames, Rosewood and Gilt, and Walnut, finished and unfinished; Rosewood Oval Frames, finished and unfinished.

Pier and Mantel Frames, composition and Walnut.

Mirror Plates, French, German, and American Pier Mirrors.

Lumber, Veneers, Whiting, China Clay, Machine Oil, etc.

Photographic Stock and Apparatus.

Machinery.—The entire lot of Machinery formerly used by the Company, consisting in part of Boilers, Engine, Pump, Planers, Edging, Cross-cut, Mitre, Rip, and Band Saws, Lathes, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, etc., etc.

Fixtures.—Safe, Desks, Show-Cases, Shelving, Counters, Sample-Trunks, Scales, Partitions, Gas-fixtures, Steam-Pipes, and all other property of every description.

The above goods will be sold to the highest bidders for cash. Sale commences Aug. 26, at 10 a. m., and will continue from day to day until all goods are sold.

GEO. H. KENASTON, Receiver.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Will Be Sold This a. m. at 10 o'clock,

A full line of new and elegant

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of every description, comprising

Parlor Furniture, Library Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Office Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.

An immense stock is on hand and must be sold to pay advances and charges.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RALLY! RALLY!

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Ward at Pfeifer's Hall, 772 South Halsted street, this evening at 7:30. Irus Coy, John Lyle King, and other speakers will address the meeting.

Sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards, Attention! Companies A and B will assemble at 772 South Halsted-st., in uniform, this evening at 7:30 sharp, for parade, to receive a stand of colors to be presented by the ladies of the ward. Company C will assemble at 563 Blue Island-av. on the same evening, at 7:30 sharp, for the same purpose.

GENERAL MASS-MEETING.

The members of the Third Ward Republican Club are hereby notified that, in place of the regular business meeting, a general mass-meeting will be held at Central Hall to-night, to be addressed by Gen. John A. Logan. Invitations have been extended to all the Republican Clubs of the South Side. All members of the Club are expected to be present.

LAKE VIEW.

C. V. Dyer and the Hon. William Vocke will address the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Lake View this evening at Simon Simon's Hall, Graceland.

FIRST WARD BOYS IN BLUE.

The First Ward Boys in Blue, composed of veteran soldiers of every corps in the United States Army, are recruiting Company A. They meet this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel for enlistment and organization. Old soldiers are requested to join early.

FIRST WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the First Ward Auxiliary Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the transaction of business.

SECOND WARD.

The Secretary of the Second Ward Republican Club has received a communication from the Executive Committee of the Third Ward, inviting the members of the Second Ward Republican Club to meet with them in Central Hall this evening to hear an address to be delivered by Gen. John A. Logan. The Marching Club is requested to meet at its headquarters, No. 513 State street, and march from there to Central Hall.

THIRD WARD.

Company A, or Sayrs Guards, will turn out to-night to give the Hyde Parkers a torchlight procession. All members to be at the Armory at 6:30 o'clock.

FIFTH WARD VETERAN SOLDIERS.

A meeting of the veteran soldiers and sailors of the late War will be held at No. 126 Archer-av., at 8 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of raising and organizing a company of Boys in Blue. Soldiers and sailors, once more to the front. By order of Committee.

NINTH WARD.

Company A, Ninth Ward Minute-Men, will meet at their armory in the Globe Theatre this evening at 8 o'clock, sharp, for business and drill. All members are requested to be present. The rolls are open for recruits.

TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at their hall, 202 West Lake-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. A. L. Morrison, Gen. O. L. Mann, L. L. Mills, and others, will make it lively. Republicans turn out and bring your neighbors.

ELEVENTH WARD MINUTE-MEN.

Company A will meet this evening for drill at Martine's Hall, Ada-st., near Madison, at 8 o'clock sharp. All who wish to join either of the organized companies are requested to be present at this time.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward will hold its regular meeting this evening at Benz's Hall, West Lake-st., at 8 p. m. Good speakers will be present.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

All the Polish-American citizens of the Fourteenth Ward who favor the election of Hayes and Wheeler are invited to meet to-night at 8 o'clock at 519 Milwaukee-av., corner Noble-st., to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Club. Good speakers will be present.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

There will be a regular meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock at the northeast corner of Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st. Preparations have been made to have good speakers in attendance. All are invited to come.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

There will be a mass-meeting at Turner-Hall this evening, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock, and every Saturday evening during the campaign. The Hon. Lorenz Brentano and the Hon. Elliott Anthony will address the meeting.

MEDICAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. With patients from a distance we will pay all expenses if we fail to cure. DR. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION

TUESDAY, AUG. 29, at 9:30 A. M.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Ladies' Underwear, Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies' Whitewear, Millinery, Velvets, Misses' Furs, Umbrellas, Cutlery, Notions, &c., &c.

SPECIAL.

We shall sell, without reserve, the following:

Two cases Wool Mixed Jeans, heavy weights.

Two cases Men's Shaker Hose, perfect.

Six cases Men's Half Hose, well assorted.

An invoice Dress Shirts, superior quality.

An invoice Real Ostrich Plumes and Tips.

Five hundred dozen Men's and Boys' Suspenders.

One hundred dozen Men's Shirts and Drawers, slightly damaged.

☞ We shall sell peremptorily, at our regular sale Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock p. m.:

Fifty rolls Single and Double Chain Ingrain Carpets.

An invoice Wool and Worsted Carpets, slightly damaged.

An invoice All-Wool Carpets, perfect.

Also at this sale, One Hundred Gross Table Cutlery, well assorted American goods, manufactured by Landers, Frary & Clark, and Fifty Pieces Alpaca, direct from the importer.

The interest of country merchants is especially directed to these sales.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

$40,000 WORTH

OF FALL STYLES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Upon which we have made cash advances will be closed out AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30,

COMMENCING AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

These goods are guaranteed to be regular sizes and of the best quality and make. Catalogues and goods can be seen on Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.

Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, and other merchandise.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av. AT 10 OCLOCK A. M.,

50 Cook Stoves, Various Makes.

AT 11 OCLOCK A. M.,

New and Used Brussels and Wool Carpets, A Parlor Grand Pianoforte, Parlor Organ, Buggies, Phaetons, &c.

BANKRUPT SALE

10 Horses, 5 Grain Wagons, Brett Carriage, California-Built Carriage, Top Buggies, Double and Single Harness, Fire-Proof Safe, Office Furniture, &c.,

Belonging to the estate of EBEN F. RUNYAN, Bankrupt, MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the Elevator and Yard corner of Carroll-av. and Ada-st. By order of ROBT. E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of the entire stock of the

ART EMPORIUM,

280 & 282 Wabash-av., cor. VanBuren-st.,

Consisting of Chromos, Steel Engravings, Frames, Brackets, Passepartouts, Velvet and Gilt Easels, Panel Flowers, Illuminated Mottoes, &c., &c. Aug. 26, 1876, at 1 p. m., sharp. Sale positive.

W. KORN, Deputy Sheriff.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

1,250 LOTS BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Aug. 29, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

LITERATURE.

An Historical Sketch of the Culture of Silk.

Origin and Progress of the Industry in the United States.

The Life and Public Services of Rutherford B. Hayes.

An Epic—The Japanese Port of Yokohama—A Woman 119 Years Old.

Flora Round About Chicago—The Verbena Family.

Mud-Fishes—Explorations—Kerguelen's-Land Cabbage—British Oysters.

LITERATURE.

SILK.

THE SILK-INDUSTRY IN AMERICA: A HISTORY PREPARED FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. By L. P. BROCKETT, M. D. 8vo., pp. 237. New York: American News Company. Price, $1.50.

The culture of silk originated with that most ancient and ingenious people inhabiting the Celestial Empire. The exact date at which it was begun cannot now be determined; but, according to their national records, the wife of Hoangti, the third Emperor of China, proved the practicability of rearing silk-worms, and of using the thread which they spun in the manufacture of dress-fabrics. It is claimed by the Chinese that Hoangti flourished about 2,700 B. C.; but, by safer calculations, it is estimated that his reign commenced 1,700 B. C. After this reduction of the term there remains the enormous period of nearly 3,600 years during which the Chinese have been engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk. The products of their looms were early transported by Tartar caravans to the merchants of Persia and Arabia; and several centuries before the Christian era, the silk-industry had been introduced into Japan, and into the provinces of Northern India.

The Orientals jealously guarded the secret of the manufacture, and, for 1,200 or 1,500 years after silks were imported into Eastern Europe, the source of the texture was unknown. It was generally believed to be a vegetable product, or possibly the web of some spider or beetle. Aristotle is the oldest Greek writer who mentions silk; but, before his day, the raw material had been brought to Cos, and there manufactured into a gauze so thin and fine that it was called "woven wind." The webs of Cos and of other cities of Greece and Syria were sold for their weight in gold,—the cost of the fibre brought from the Far East being so excessive. Even at this great price the wealthy citizens of Rome were large consumers of the dainty fabrics, until Tiberius prohibited their being worn by men. The satirists of the time branded with shame those of either sex who were clad in the transparent tissues of Cos. Aurelian refused his wife a silk robe on account of its extravagant cost, and of the evil influence upon his subjects of such Royal indulgences.

When Justinian, in the sixth century, engaged in a war with the Persians, the supply of raw silk, which had been brought from China through their intervention as carriers, was cut-off, and the trade was for a time extinct throughout the Empire. In 555 a couple of Nestorian monks, who had been serving as missionaries in Asia, brought to the Emperor a package of silkworm-eggs, which they had concealed in the bottom of their pilgrim-staves, and, with the precious consignment, gave him instruction in the mode of silk-culture practiced by the Chinese. By this fortunate circumstance Justinian was enabled to establish the silk-industry in Italy, and by its revenue to restore his depleted treasury. Although produced within his dominions, Justinian raised the price of silk to eight times its former cost, and the price of the Royal purple to twenty-four times the previous price. The monopoly ceased with his death, and the production of silk speedily spread through Turkey and Asia Minor.

An internecine war in China in 877 destroyed all its foreign commerce for more than sixty years; yet so independent of this source had the silk-growing countries of Western Asia and Eastern Europe become, that no appreciable effect was felt upon the prices of their products. The cities of Greece maintained a supremacy in the industry until the twelfth century. Prior to this, the Arabs had carried a knowledge of silk-culture into Northern Africa, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily. At the commencement of the thirteenth century, Venice and Genoa had become successful competitors in the enterprise; and Florence, Modena, and Bologna soon followed their example. Specimens of velvets had been imported into Europe from China and Persia in the thirteenth century; and, a hundred years later, their manufacture was begun in Florence, Lucca, and Flanders.

The manufacture of silk preceded the culture of the mulberry and the rearing of the silkworm in France, as it had done in Greece and Italy. The first attempts at weaving silk-goods were made at Tours, and perhaps at Lyons, as early as the thirteenth century. The manufactory at Tours was greatly increased by Louis IX., who also endeavored, with indifferent results, to introduce the production of silk. Succeeding monarchs renewed his attempts, but it was not until the reign of Henry IV. that silk-culture was fully established in France. The successful foundation of this industry cost the King 1,500,000 livres; but the money was well-invested for the commercial welfare of his country. By the expulsion of the Huguenots, in the reign of Louis XIV., the silk-manufacture of France received a deadly blow. This sect were nearly all engaged in the various branches of the business, and, by their banishment, the silk-looms of Lyons were reduced from 18,000 to 4,000, and those of Tours from 11,000 to 1,200, while the silk-mills of the latter city were reduced from 800 to 70. One hundred thousand Huguenots fled to England, and were the means of settling the silk-manufacture in that island upon a firm basis. The climate forbids the raising of the silkworm in England, but, for some years after the immigration of the Huguenots, English silks largely replaced the fabrics of France in European markets. The industry suffered severely in England from the commercial treaty of 1860, and, since that time, France has regained its old supremacy.

Switzerland and Germany derive a considerable revenue from the manufacture of silk, the raw material for which is in some part produced within their own domain. Belgium and Holland have for centuries manufactured velvets and satins of the first quality, from silk of their own production.

Silk-culture in America is not an enterprise confined to the present century. Upon the establishment of the English colony in Virginia, James I. conceived the idea of supplying the looms of the mother-country with silk grown in his new dependency. He gave peremptory orders to the planters of Virginia that mulberry-trees were to be cultivated and silkworms reared. The trees and silkworm-eggs were sent over from England, and a fine of £10 was imposed upon every planter who failed to raise at least ten mulberry-trees on every 100 acres of his estate. Under this compulsory legislation, silk-culture was tolerably well sustained. In 1656-'57, the Colonial Assembly offered 10,000 lbs of tobacco to every planter who should export in a single year raw silk or cocoons worth £200; and 4,000 lbs of tobacco to any planter who devoted himself exclusively to silk-culture. There is no record of these premiums ever having been earned, and in 1666 they were withdrawn. Three years later, the production of silk was virtually abandoned in Virginia, although occasionally silks of home-manufacture decorated the persons of the Colonists on occasions of unusual ceremony or festivity. Their weavers felt a justifiable pride in these domestic fabrics; but, compared with the silk-goods used by modern beaux and belles, they were of very inferior texture, being "fuzzy as well as stiff; the colors did not stand well, and they were defective in lustre."

The Colonial Government of Georgia made great exertions to encourage the silk-industry, and with promising returns. In 1735, 8 pounds of raw silk were sent from Savannah to England. In 1759 the export had increased to 10,000 pounds, and was of such fine quality that it sold for 2 or 3 shillings a pound more than any other silk brought into the market. A filature had been previously established at Savannah, and was in successful operation. By a fire occurring at this manufactory in 1758, 8,000 pounds of cocoons and a considerable amount of raw silk were consumed. Shortly afterward the silk-industry began to decline in Georgia, and was never revived. In South Carolina, silk was produced, before the War of the Revolution, in small quantities, but of excellent quality. In Connecticut, the growth of the white mulberry was begun in Mansfield in 1762. The culture of the trees was encouraged by a bounty, which was afterward extended to the production of silk. As a domestic industry, the rearing of worms and manufacture of silken fabrics was quite general in this State until 1820 or 1825. In Mansfield alone, the silk-growers received annually, from 1820 to 1830, about $5,000 for their products. Pennsylvania began the silk-culture in 1767 or 1768; and, later, New Jersey and New York gave some regard to the occupation. It was maintained for a little time in Maryland and Delaware, and was attempted also in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Even in Illinois the French colonists commenced the rearing of silkworms at an early day. About the time of the War of 1812-'15, silk culture was introduced into Kentucky by the Moravians, and into Tennessee by emigrants from Georgia or South Carolina.

In 1826 the subject of the silk-business was agitated in Congress; and a Committee appointed to investigate the matter reported that in 1821 the import of silk-goods into the United States amounted to $4,486,924; in 1823, to $6,713,771; and in 1825, to $10,271,527. It was contended that this amount of silk could have been produced upon our own soil; and much inquiry was instigated as to the ways and means by which in the future the country could be spared the necessity of importing the products of foreign silk-looms. Mr. Peter S. Duponceau was one of the persons most interested in the question; and, after a failure in obtaining a subsidy from the Government for the purpose, he established, at his own expense, a filature in Philadelphia, which produced very creditable specimens of silk. For several years Mr. Duponceau devoted all his energies to the encouragement of the manufacture; but in 1836 or 1837, in consequence of the disastrous results of the wild speculation in the *Morus Multicaulis*, and of the general depression of the business of the country, he closed his filature and cocooneries, and relinquished active interest in the silk-enterprise.

Another of the pioneers in the important manufacture was Mr. Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, who prepared a manual for the instruction of silk-growers; invented a silk-reel, which was a great improvement over those before in use; founded the New-England Silk Company, and built a mill at Dedham, with a capacity for producing 200 pounds of sewing silk per week, and also of manufacturing silk and cotton goods. In the panic of 1839 Mr. Cobb was a heavy loser, and he became bankrupt the following year in consequence of the depression in the business in which he had embarked. Mr. Cobb subsequently recovered his fortunes, but thenceforth withdrew almost wholly from the silk-manufacture.

The failure in the culture of the *Morus Multicaulis*, and the blight that attacked the mulberry-trees in 1844, caused a suspension throughout the country of efforts to rear the silkworm. Since then no attempt on a large scale to revive the industry has been made in the Atlantic States. In the vicinity of New Orleans, a quantity of mulberry-trees were planted by the early French colonists, and in these the cocoons of native insects are quite plentiful. From 1871 to 1874, an Italian named Roca engaged in the rearing of silkworms upon these trees, shipping the cocoons and eggs to Italy. His invoices during 1873-'4 were said to amount to $10,000. He raised three crops of cocoons per year, and they were pronounced in Milan superior to any produced in that part of Italy.

In the past twenty years experiments have been pursued in the growth of the silkworm in California. The export of silkworm-eggs to France and Italy now amounts to several thousand of dollars annually. Thus far the enterprise has not proceeded beyond the rearing of eggs, for which there is a great demand, owing to the contagious disease affecting the worms in Europe. There is no present prospect that the production of silk can be made profitable in the United States. The art of reeling has never been acquired here, and foreign as well as native labor is too dear. "In China or Japan, the skilled labor of the artisan, inherited through more than thirty centuries of the same kind of toil, is amply repaid by from 5 to 10 cents a day," and an expert craftsman will reel perfectly 1¼ to 2 pounds of silk a week. In America the poorest Chinese reeler would demand from 75 cents to $1 a day,—a price which raises the cost of raw silk far beyond that of the imported material.

Up to 1810, the manufacture of silk in the United States was purely a domestic industry; but, in this year, the first silk-mill was built at Mansfield, Conn., by Rodney and Horatio Hawks, who undertook, with indifferent success, the manufacture of sewing-silk. In 1815, William H. Horstman established the second American silk-manufactory, at Philadelphia. The making of trimmings, fringes, narrow goods, etc., was here attempted. In 1824, Mr. Horstman set up in his establishment the first Jacquard loom that was brought over to this country; and, in 1837, his son and successor introduced power-loom weaving for narrow fabrics. The house founded by Mr. Horstman is now one of the largest, as it is the oldest, in the country.

In 1829, a manufactory of ribbons from American silk had a brief existence in Baltimore. In 1827-'8, the Mansfield Silk Company, which has the credit of building the first silk-mill that was practically successful, was formed by six enterprising gentlemen. In 1830, the manufacture of silk fringes, tassels, etc., was commenced in New York; and, in 1832, a silk-mill was erected in Florence, Mass. After a varied experience of good and ill fortune, the enterprise at the latter place has become highly prosperous, employing at present 600 operatives, and consuming annually 100,000 pounds of raw silk. The years between 1832 and 1839 were prolific in the formation of silk companies, which, in the majority of cases, terminated their career ingloriously.

The extensive and flourishing house of the Cheney Brothers, at South Manchester, Conn., was founded in 1838; and the first manufactory at Paterson, the Lyons of America, had its origin in 1840. But space is wanting for a mention of the many firms which have since engaged in the silk-manufacture. In 1872, the Silk Association of America was organized in New York City, 44 firms and companies uniting in the establishment of the Society. The third annual report of the Association, presented in May, 1875, represents that there were 180 silk-manufacturing firms in the United States,—167 being in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, 3 in California, 3 in Ohio, 2 in Illinois, and 1 each in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, Missouri, and Kansas. The number of operatives employed in 1874 was 14,478, viz: 5,134 males and 9,345 females. The capital invested was reported at $14,708,184, and the product of the year was $20,082,482. Of this product—

The thrown and spun silks amounted to	$3,863,325
Sewing silks and machine twist	5,766,648
Dress silks and foulards	1,900,000
Millinery and neck-tie silks and handkerchiefs	1,477,477
Ribbons	2,776,836
Laces, braids, and trimmings	4,298,196

The imports of raw silk in 1874 were 1,101,681 pounds, valued at $4,504,306. The value of manufactured silks imported into New York during the year was $23,292,551, being nearly $1,100,000 less than the year previous.

The report of the Association for the year 1875 states that one-half of the silk-goods used in our country are of home-manufacture, and, taking their quality into consideration, are sold at a price below that which ruled when foreign silks were admitted free of duty. In reviewing the progress of the industry during the past half-century, it is perhaps not too much to say that, "Before the dawn of the twentieth century, we shall be exporting instead of importing silk goods; that the moderate-priced but durable spun silks will claim their place as the most economical of dresses for our American women while engaged in their every-day duties; and that the display of laces, ribbons, silks, and velvets, greeting the eye of the visitor to the Grand Exposition which, in this country shall welcome the beginning of a new century of the Christian era, will greatly surpass the products of European looms."

After this presentation, although in a highly-compressed form, of the history of the silk industry, and more particularly of its development in our own country, it is unnecessary to commend the work which has afforded us our information. The book is an admirable monograph on the subject, furnishing a mass of statistics, the variety and extent of which leave nothing to be desired. The compilation reflects credit upon both the author and the Silk Association of America, under whose auspices it has been prepared. Were the history of all the industries practiced in the United States to be written out in the same exhaustive manner, the whole would form a literature of exceeding value and interest.

AN EPIC.

THE EPIC OF HADES. By LEWIS MORRIS, Author of "Songs of Two Worlds." 16mo., pp. 157. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Epic" is a pretentious title for an author to apply to his own poem; but, in the present case, we accept it as intended merely in the sense of a narration. The fine tact and assured yet modest skill which Mr. Morris displays in the construction of his work leave no room for the suspicion that vanity or affectation could attach to his aims.

The scheme of the "Epic of Hades" is as follows: A dreamer, gazing upon a February landscape, is led, by the pallid tints of earth and sky, to fancy visions of that dim ghost-land where souls after death wait in patient durance for a passport to the Elysian Fields. In the poet's language:

In February, when the dawn was slow,
And winds lay still, I gazed upon the fields
Which stretched before me lifeless, and the stream
Which labored in the distance to the sea,
Sullen and cold. No force of fancy took
My thought to bloomy June, when all the land
Was deep in crested grass, and through the dew
The landrail brushed, and the lush banks were set
With strawberries, and the hot noise of bees
Lulled the bright flowers. Rather I seemed to move
Thro' that weird land, Hellenic fancy feigned,
Beyond the fabled river and the bark
Of Charon; and forthwith on every side
Rose the thin throng of ghosts.

Out of the host of shadowy figures retaining the form and features worn on earth, but purged of dross and purified by the ordeal of suffering and death, one and another are distinguished by some peculiar beauty or majesty of mien, and, being addressed, communicate the history of their human life. Thus, in unstrained and musical verse, is given an original version of a dozen or more of the old Grecian myths. All are felicitous in conception, and embellished with many charming fancies; yet, without invidiousness, the preference may be accorded to "Marsyas" and "Andromeda."

The poem closes with the recital of "Psyche," who has already become an inmate of "the inmost courts of Heaven," but, with divine charity, frequently descends to the realm of Hades:

But sometimes still
I come here for a little, and speak a word
Of peace to those who wait. The slow wheel turns
The cycles round themselves and grow complete,
The world's year whitens to the harvest-tide,
And one word only am I sent to say
To those dear souls who wait here, or who now
Breathe earthly air,—one universal word
To all things living, and the word is "Love."

Then all the choir of happy waiting shades,
Heroes and queens, fair maidens and brave youths,
Swept by me, rhythmic, slow, as if they trod
Some unheard measure, passing where I stood
In fair procession, each with a faint smile
Upon the lip, singing "Farewell, oh shade!
It shall be well with thee, as 'tis with us,
If only thou art true. The world of Life,
The world of Death, are but opposing sides
Of one great orb, and the Light shines on both."
And so they passed away.

GOV. HAYES.

THE LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, AND SELECT SPEECHES OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. By J. Q. HOWARD. 12mo., pp. 260. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

The record of the years of Rutherford B. Hayes is set down in this volume in a candid, straightforward manner, that produces a conviction of its veracity. There is no attempt to exaggerate or to disguise the simple truth. That is sufficient of itself to reveal to us a thoroughly-manly character, honest, upright, unpretending, and generous-hearted. From the beginning of his career to the present hour, in the different attitudes of youth and adulthood, as student, lawyer, soldier, Governor, gentleman, and scholar, Rutherford B. Hayes has conducted himself with an honorable bearing that commands every observer's profound respect. Not alone as a campaign-document, but as a biography of a singularly pure and estimable man and citizen, this book will be read by all with interest and benefit.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE SELECTION AND USE OF THE MICROSCOPE: INTENDED FOR BEGINNERS. By JOHN PHIN, Editor of the *Technologist*. 16mo., pp. 131. New York: The Industrial Publication Company.

AT THE COUNCILOR'S; OR, A NAMELESS HISTORY. By E. MARLITT. Translated from the German by Mrs. A. L. WISTER. 12mo., pp. 356. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN: SEVEN LECTURES. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. New and Revised Edition. 18mo., pp. 231. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

OVID. By the Rev. ALFRED CHURCH, M. A., Head Master of King Edward VI.'s School, East Retford. 16mo., pp. 153. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, $1.

THE SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, NORMAL SCHOOLS, PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS TO COLLEGES, AND ACADEMIES. By EDWARD OLNEY, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, and Author of a Series of Mathematical Text-Books. 12mo., pp. 294. New York: Sheldon & Co. Price, $1.25.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Galaxy for September (Sheldon & Co., New York). Contents: "War-Memoirs," by Gen. George A. Custer; "Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln: Account of His Administration," No. 1., by Gideon Welles; "Day and Night," by F. W. Bourdillon; "Madcap Violet," Chapters XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX., by William Black; "Old Ben's Trust;" "Touches of Nature," by John Burroughs; "Shall We Drink Wine?" by Albert Rhodes; "Mrs Hephæstus Cypheron," by George A. Baker, Jr.; "Gen. George A. Custer," by Frederick Whittaker; "An Old Story of an Old Boy," by Charles T. Congdon; "Our Ranch at Zion," by Henry W. Sedley; "The Fringed Gentian," by A. M. V. D.; "The Bones of Speech," by Richard Grant White; "At Sea," by B. S.; "A Persian Poet;" "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters," by J. H. Siddons; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

Lippincott's Magazine for September (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The Century—Its Fruits and Its Festival. Part IX. The House of the Iron Hand;" "Lapland;" "The Queen of Spades," a Story from the Russian of "Pushkin," by Arthur Venner; "On a Housetop in Capri," by Robert McLeod; "The Cricket's Mission," a Poem, by Mary B. Dodge; "Letters from South Africa," No. 8, by Lady Barker; "Love in Idleness," Part II., by Ellen W. Olney; "On the Eastern Shore," Third Paper, by Robert Wilson; "To —— with a Rose," by Sidney Lanier; "George Sand," Concluding Paper, by R. Davey; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

St. Nicholas for September (Scribner & Co., New York). Among the notable articles in this number are: "The Land of the Grigs," by Eliza Wood; "A Taste for Reading," by Olive Thorne; "John Bottlejohn," by Laura E. Richards; "How the Children Cruised in the Water-Witch," by E. W. Olney; "The Races at Shark Bay," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Rosy," by Mary L. B. Branch; "A Children's Party," by L. W. J.; "Our Colonial Coins," by G. D. Mathews; "Windsor Castle," by Mrs. Oliphant; and "The Boy-Emigrants," by Noah Brooks.

Catholic World for September (Catholic Publication House, New York). Contents: "The Rise of Religious Liberty in the United States"; "Assisi"; "Six Sunny Months"; "A Journey to the Land of Milliards"; "A Quaint Old Studio in Rome, a Queer Old Painter, and a Lovely Picture"; "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister"; "One Hundred Years Ago"; "Consuelo" (poetry); "Sir Thomas Moore" "A Protestant Bishop on Confession"; "A Day among the Kiowas and Comanches"; De Vere's "Thomas a' Becket"; "The Prisoner of Chillon"; "New Publications."

American Bookseller for Aug. 15 (American News Company, New York).

THE FORTUNES OF MISS FALLEN.

[*Communicated.*]

Like a pearl among the sands on the seashore is the romance of "The Fortunes of Miss Fallen" among the average novels of the day. Christine Fallen is a German peasant-girl, gifted with a delicate beauty, and refined and noble instincts. Deserted by her peasant-lover, she at length becomes the wife of an accomplished English gentleman, who finds her in the beautiful Rhineland, and bears her to his English home. The incidents are few, and the charm of the story lies in the unfolding of a pure and noble character, and in the sketches of German life and scenery which form its harmonious background. Of conspicuous excellence is a graphic description of the Passion-Play of the Oberammergau,—that much misunderstood religious drama, performed every decade by the Tyrolese peasants. The motives of this representation, and the secret of its wonderful power, are presented with such force and beauty that we no longer wonder "if more than 75,000 people find their way in one season across the seas and over mountain-barriers, to witness it;" and that "There must be in the play a nobler element than characterizes even Shakspeare's loftiest creations."

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE VERBENA FAMILY.—In the late summer-months, the open, uncultivated spaces round about, particularly in South Chicago, are purple with the blossoms of the Blue Vervain (*Verbena hastata*), and the Hoary Vervain (*V. stricta*). The effect is highly pleasing, for the color is soft and agreeable to the eye, and, in broad masses, produces a grateful influence in enlivening the landscape. The flowers are assembled in crowded spikes,—those of the *V. hastata* being more slender than in the *V. stricta*, and of a deeper tint, and they are borne by plants of so coarse an aspect as to merit classification among the homely weeds; nevertheless, they have a quiet charm of their own, which affords a genuine gratification to the flower-lover. Intractably stiff as their spikes seem to be, combined with soft, graceful foliage, they can be worked into pretty bouquets that are not unworthy a place in a lady's parlor. No house need be without the unrivaled ornament of flowers so long as the waste places continue in bloom. By a little exercise of taste and ingenuity, artistic and beautiful floral decorations can be constructed of the humble twining and upright plants, of infinitely varied foliage, hue, and habit, that grow in spontaneous abundance by the waysides, along the railroads and the lake-shore, and in every bit of unimproved grove-land.

North of Riverside, a locality is pointed out where the *Verbena augustifolia* may be found. This species attains the height of only 18 inches at most, whereas the two previously mentioned are ordinarily 3 or 4 feet tall, and sometimes stretch up to a height of 6 feet. In the woods at Riverside and Calumet, the occurrence of the White Vervain (*V. urticifolia*) has been noted. On the Illinois Railroad, within the city limits and southward, the *V. bracteosa* is quite common. It is a prostrate plant, forming, when in blossom in June and July, pretty mats of purple and green.

It is in this genus that the garden Verbenas belong. Their native home is Brazil, and, out of three or four original species, the florists have produced a seemingly-endless variety.

At Harlem, and on the banks of the Desplaines River, the Fog-Fruit (*Lippia lanceolata*) is at home. It is a low, creeping plant, expanding its bluish-white flowers from July to September. In the woods and copses, the Lopseed (*Phryma Leptostachya*) is quite common. It is an oddly-proportioned plant, with large, thin leaves, and delicate, elongated spikes of small, rose-colored flowers, in bloom in July.

This terminates our brief list of the *Verbenaceæ*, or Verbena Family. Only sixteen species are enumerated in the flora of the United States east of the Mississippi, and of these we have seven. The order includes nearly 800 species, but is sparsely represented in the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. It is eminently a Tropical family, inhabiting chiefly warm countries,—in South America, extending its habitat into the cooler districts. It is from Brazil that we get several species of the *Lantana*, which are prized either for fragrance or beauty. In the genus *Lippia*, along with our Fog-Fruit, stands the Lemon-Verbena, whose exquisite perfume commends it universally.

The order has not much economic value. Some few species are said to possess medicinal qualities. The cherry-like fruit of the *Premna esculenta* and of some of the *Lantanas* is edible, and the leaves of the *Stachylarpheta jamaicensis* are used to adulterate Chinese tea. One of the most important plants belonging to the *Verbenaceæ* is the Indian Teak (*Tectona grandis*). This is a beautiful tree of gigantic size, lifting its majestic head far above all other denizens of the East-Indian forests. Its oval leaves are from 1 to 2 feet long, and its large panicles of white flowers are succeeded by drupes (stone-fruit) the size of a hazel-nut. The stems of these trees are sometimes 200 feet long, and the timber they furnish is of the most enduring quality. It is light and easily worked, is not liable to the attacks of insects, and in color and texture is like coarse mahogany. It is extensively used in India and Great Britain for ship-building.

Of the large family of Acanthads (*Acanthaceæ*), numbering somewhere near 1,500 species, we have only a single representative,—the *Ruellia ciliosa*,—and this is set down as of rare occurrence at Riverside and Calumet. The plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, is covered with soft, whitish hairs, and has purple, funnel-formed flowers springing from the axils of the leaves. The Acanthads confine themselves almost exclusively to the Tropics, very few species being found in the North Temperate Zone. The typical genus Acanthus is indigenous to Southern Europe; and from the leaves of one of its species, the *A. mollis*, the Greeks borrowed the ornament of the Corinthian capital. The leaves of the *A. spinosa* have been applied in Gothic architecture. Both species are twining plants, with beautiful, shining leaves, and large, white blossoms.

The majority of the *Acanthaceæ* are destitute of attraction; yet some exceptional genera, as the *Ruellia*, *Justicia*, and *Aphelandra* afford plants of unusual loveliness. The *Thunbergia*, from Africa, is among the favorite climbing-plants in use by our florists.

MUD-FISHES.

During the first visit to South America of Natteren, the naturalist, he discovered, in the waters of the Amazons, a singular fish-like species, uniting in its structure and habits characteristics of both the fishes and the amphibians. The two specimens which he obtained were placed, on his return, in the Vienna Museum. In his description of the type, in 1839, he referred it to the class of amphibians, putting it next to the family of *Sirens*, and giving it the name of *Lepidosiren*,—that is "scaly siren." In the same year, Prof. Owen, of England, first made known a closely-related species found in African waters, and contended that the position of the new types was in the class of fishes. Within a few years, a third type has been discovered in the rivers of Queensland, Australia, and described under the name of *Ceratodus Fosteri*. The three species, included in the family *Lepidosirenidæ*, are now, by general consent, conceded to the class of fishes, of which they form the highest order, *Dipnor*.

Notwithstanding the *Lepidosirens* are ranked among the fishes, they have many characters in common with the amphibians, and are, therefore, to be regarded as a connecting link between these two divisions of the invertebrates. The *Levidosiren paradoxa*, which inhabits the Amazon and its tributaries, has a long, eel-shaped body, measuring usually 3 feet in length, although it is said sometimes to attain a gigantic size. It is covered with horny, overlapping scales, its tail is fringed with a vertical fin, and the pectoral and ventral fins are developed as thread-like and many-jointed limbs. Its color is a brownish-gray or olive, interrupted with circular spots of a lighter hue.

The *Protopterus annectons*, which occurs in Gambia, Zanzibar, and Senegal, resembles the above in general features, but is, on the upper parts, of an olive-green hue, spotted with brown or black, and, on the lower parts, of a violet tint. The Australian type, *Ceratodus Fosteri*, grows to the length of from 3 to 6 feet, and is incased in large cycloid scales. The skeleton of the *Lepidosirens* is partly ossified and partly cartilaginous, and the creatures are provided with both gills and lungs, by which they are enabled to live in the water as do the fishes, or to dispense with this element after the manner of the amphibians.

The *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* inhabit the waters of marshy tracts, which, during a portion of the year, are dried-up, leaving exposed a hard, sun-baked soil. On the approach of the dry season, these curious fishes burrow a chamber in the mud, in which they remain until the return of the rains. From this peculiar habit they have been popularly named Mud-Fishes. Specimens have been preserved alive in aquaria in England and on the Continent, and their life-history carefully studied. They will eat any kind of animal food, but manifest a preference for frogs. When placed in a tank with certain other and smaller fishes, they prove mischievous,—having a destructive way of approaching inferior members of the finny tribe from the under side, and killing them by biting out a single piece near the pectoral fins. After swallowing this mouthful, they often meddle no further with their murdered victim.

The manner in which the *Lepidosirens* construct the cavity where they take refuge during the period of drought has been described by an eye-witness. We take his account from an article republished in the *Popular Science Monthly*: "Two *Protopteri*, that had been restored to freedom by the gradual softening of the clods in which they had been inclosed, evinced signs, after living for a month in an aquarium, that the time had come for them to seek, in the soft earth covered by the water, the shelter which they require during the dry season. Their restlessness, their attempts at burrowing, all showed an irresistible desire to find a medium different from that in which they then lived. I therefore took pains to surround them with conditions analogous to those they meet with when, after the water has retreated, the soil first becomes dry, and then hardens. The water in the aquarium was drawn-off little by little, as soon as the animals had burrowed into the mud. Three weeks had scarcely passed, and already the hardened earth showed a number of cracks; through these a small quantity of air is admitted, which supports respiration.

"On the seventieth day I examined the earth, and found that the two animals had met with such conditions as enabled them successfully to live through the artificially-produced dry season; they were enveloped in cocoons, and were full of life, as was shown by their motion on being touched ever so lightly.

Thus the cocoon is a protecting sheath formed of the mucous secretion. The abundant secretion of mucus, in the first place, coats and strengthens the walls of the burrow made by the *Protopterus*, and hence the subterraneous canal which it had excavated had its sides smooth, and, as it were, polished. Then, after the animal has reached the required depth, the secretion becomes still more abundant, and the mucus dries, forming a membraneous envelope of remarkable structure."

EXPLORATIONS.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has placed under the charge of M. Ujalvy an expedition into Russia and Central Asia, for the purpose of making ethnographical, linguistic, and historical researches. The party will set out for St. Petersburg the present month, and thence go to Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, and Irtusk. They will also descend the Volga to the Caspian, and, if allowed by the Russian authorities, penetrate into Turkistan and the Khanate of Khokun, returning by way of Southern Siberia.

Prof. J. B. Steere, of the Michigan University, who has been for the past year engaged in a tour of exploration among the Philippine Islands, has returned with a large collection of Natural-History objects, among which are many novelties. Prof. Steere left Hongkong for Manila in May, 1874, and sailed from the same port for Singapore in April of the present year. Meanwhile he has visited the Islands of Luzon, Palawan, Balabac, Mindano, Basilan, Panay, Guimaras, Zebu, and Negras—making a stay on each of from two to four weeks, and prosecuting his researches with great diligence. The birds in his collection have been submitted to R. Bowdles Sharpe, of England, for classification. Among the new species already determined are seven belonging to the group of Sunbirds.

M. Louis Say has announced to the French Geographical Society that he will undertake a journey of exploration in North Africa in the coming winter. He will be accompanied by M. Largeau, and make the object of his tour the opening of commercial routes between the basin of the Niger and Algeria, with ports in the French Colony for their outlets. The travelers will attempt to penetrate the country of the Tenareg, and explore the mountains of Ahaggar. They will journey together from Constantine to Biskra, Tuggurt, and Wargla; and then, separating, M. Say will explore in Ahaggar, while M. Largeau goes on to Timbuctoo.

Spain has appointed a Commission to study the physical condition of the Philippine Islands. The group comprises upward of 1,200 islands, lying north of Borneo and Celebes, and very little regarding their natural resources has been hitherto known. The Spanish Government, to which three-fourths of the population of the islands are subject, now proposes to make a careful survey of the whole group, investigating its animal, vegetable, and mineral products. The mountain ranges, the forests, and the flora of the interior, will be especial objects of observation; and it is expected that many branches of scientific inquiry will profit by the results.

KERGUELEN'S-LAND CABBAGE.

On that lone spot in the Southern Ocean, called Kerguelen's Land, there grows a curious plant belonging to the Mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), and known as Kerguelen's-Land Cabbage. It has a long, stout root-stalk, and a dense head of leaves, resembling the common cabbage. The flavor of the root-stalk, and of the white heart of the leaves, has the pungency of horse-radish or of mustard. The plant is abundant in all parts of the island, and is much sought as an anti-scorbutic by the crews of sailing-vessels which touch at the spot.

Dr. Hooker, the Director of the Kew Gardens, states, in his recent report, that seeds of the Kerguelen's-Land Cabbage (*Pringlea antiscorbutica*) have been received, both from the Challenger and the Transit-of-Venus expeditions; from which a number of fine young plants were raised. These have, however, nearly all perished. The same fate has befallen plants raised in the Botanic Gardens at Paris, Edinburg, and Cape Colony,—showing that the *Pringlea* cannot endure a warm climate.

BRITISH OYSTERS.

The oyster-beds of Great Britain are being so over-dredged that there is imminent danger of the extermination of the delicious bivalve in British waters. The Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the means of avoiding such a calamity advise, in their report, that a general "close-time" shall be established, extending from May 1 to Sept. 1, and that a penalty shall be imposed upon all who buy or sell oysters during that season. In commenting upon the Committee's report, it is argued in *Nature* that, to protect the oyster securely, it is essential that no immature individuals should be sold. According to the present wasteful economy of oyster-growers, a vast number of the animals are sent to market before they have reached the age when they become reproductive. This, more than any reason, will account for the rapid diminution of the stock. The age at which the oyster breeds has not been determined with exactness,—some declaring it to be in the third year, and others in the fourth.

FERNS.

The collection of ferns in the Kew Gardens, London, included in 1823 only 40 species. In 1826 the number had been increased to 400, and in 1857 to 600 species. In 1864 it was estimated that the number of ferns in cultivation in Great Britain was 1,000. There are now known, in all the world, about 3,000 different species. During the last year, at least 50 new ones have been discovered.

FAMILIAR TALK.

YOKOHAMA.

When the American fleet commanded by Commodore Perry sailed up the Bay of Yedo, in 1853, Yokohama was an insignificant fishing village of possibly a thousand souls. Its male inhabitants gained a livelihood by sweeping the sea with their nets, or by assisting the women in the culture of the rice-swamps that surrounded the place on every side. The village, situated midway between the mouth of the bay and Yedo, the Military Capital of the Empire, was chosen as the spot for concluding the treaty between Japan and the United States. By the articles of convention which were exchanged on the 8th of March, 1854, Hakodate, in Yezo, and Shimoda, in Idzu, were opened to American trade and commerce. In 1858, by a new treaty negotiated by the Hon. Townsend Harris, Nagasaki, on the Island of Kinsin, and Kanagawa, 3 miles across the bay from Yokohama and 16 miles from Yedo, were added to the number of open ports. Instead, however, of admitting foreign commerce to Kanagawa, according to the terms of the treaty, the Japanese chose to make Yokohama the future port, and immediately began there the construction of granite piers, a custom-house, and dwellings and storehouses for the foreign merchants.

For some time there was much dispute between merchants and Ministers as to which point should be adopted as the place of residence; but finally the strife was settled in favo of Yokohama, and thither congregated the whole body of foreign diplomats and traders. The town was irregularly laid-out, and in the beginning grew but slowly. In 1866 a fire consumed the greater part of it, and upon the old ashes was built a city having a greatly-improved aspect, both materially and morally.

Yokohama, at the present time, has a population of about 50,000. Of this number, only about 1,200 are foreign residents, and from 3,000 to 6,000 are temporary inhabitants, composed of travelers, and officers and men belonging to the navy and the merchant-marine. The Chinese population of Yokohama is estimated at about 1,000, and in all Japan at about 2,500. They are either money-changers and brokers, or clerks and artisans. "As a class," says Mr. Griffis, on whose statements we base this article, "they form the most industrious nationality in Japan. They have their temple, cemetery, guilds, and benevolent association; but no Consul or Mandarin to protect or to guard them. The sight of the fat, well-dressed, cleanly Chinese, so well-oiled in his disposition and physique, so defiantly comfortable in his dress, forces a contrast between him and the Japanese."

From thirty to fifty craft of various kinds, and flying the flags of many foreign nations, are usually at anchor in the spacious harbor of Yokohama. The town itself is compactly built of low wooden houses,—the greater part two-storied, and the remainder of one story, forming the "bungalow" of the Orient. The foreign settlement lies at the left, on a plain about one mile square, the native town extends to the right, covering an equal space; and encircling the whole is a range of hills denominated "The Bluff." Along the shore of the bay runs a broad, well-paved street, skirting the foreign settlement, and bordered with dwellings and hotels fronting the water. The avenue on which stand the British and American Consulates is set with broad beds of evergreens and camellias, outside of the narrow sidewalks. The streets in this portion of the city are gas-lighted, and so clean that, even in wet weather, the pedestrian may find pleasant walking in the carriage-way.

Main street, the Broadway of Yokohama, is lined with stone-faced stores, banks, hotels, and restaurants, with plate-glass windows, and a brilliant display of all conceivable articles of merchandise. "Beside the Legations," says Mr. Griffis, "are the fine American hospital, the General and British hospitals, and the public gardens. On summer-evenings, one of the bands from the flag-ships stationed in the harbor plays in these gardens; while flower-, beast-, and bird-shows, and various sports and amusements, fireworks, etc., are furnished by the most indefatigable proprietor that ever catered to public taste. Beyond the 'foreign concession' of land—that is, outside the limits of foreign dwellings—is the race-course, an ample space of ground, leveled, fenced, and furnished with buildings and spectators' stands. The races are held during three days in spring and autumn, followed invariably by a 'Black Monday,' when bets are paid. An incredible amount of excitement, truly British, is got-up over Oriental horseflesh."

Missionaries of various sects are zealously laboring to Christianize the native population of Yokohama; and churches where the Episcopal, Catholic, Union Protestant, and other congregations worship according to their respective rituals, raise their spires heavenward. The English newspapers published in the city are the *Japan Herald*, the *Japan Mail*, daily and weekly; the *Japan Gazette*, daily; the *Far East*, a semi-monthly periodical of twelve pages; and the *Japan Punch*, a clever monthly, imitating in no mean manner the sprightly fun of its London prototype. A French paper, *L'Echo du Japan*, is issued daily.

The Bluff overlooking the city affords beautiful sites for residences, which are being rapidly appropriated. In the afternoon, relates our informant, when the business of the day is over and the dinner-hour is still beyond, "the visitor on the Bluff sees very fine specimens of horse-flesh, good turn-outs, and plenty of pedestrian and equestrian humanity out for fresh air. The trim door-yards, lawns, gardens, fences, and hedges help to make a picture of unexpected beauty. The villas and dwellings are not high,—being bungalows of one story, or houses of two stories. Though not remarkable as architectural triumphs, they are picturesque without and full of comfort within. Added to home-attractions is the ever-present lovely scenery of the bay, the distant mountains, the peerless Fuji, and the smiling valleys. Nearly all the professional and many of the business men live on the Bluff; and, whether from the natural altitude, the inspiring freshness of the scenery, or otherwise, the Bluff-dwellers are apt to consider themselves of a slightly-higher social order than the inhabitants of the plains. The Bluff spreads over an irregular triangle, and its surface is rather undulating. Many of the dwellings are snugly embosomed amidst groves, or on the slopes and in the hollows; but most of them crown its spurs and ridges in commanding positions."

"The predominating culture, thought, manners, dress, and household economy, in Yokohama," adds Mr. Griffis, "as in all Eastern ports, is English. Outnumbering all the other nationalities, with the Press, the Church, the Bar, and the Banks in their own hands; with their ever-present soldiers and navy; with their unrivaled Civil Service, which furnishes so many gentlemanly officials; and with most of the business under their control, the prevalence of English thought and methods is easily accounted for. . . . It must be confessed—and we cheerfully bear witness to what is a fact—that the predominating good influence in Japan is English. Some of the most prominent and most highly-trusted foreign officials of the Japanese Government are English. The navy, the railways, the telegraphs, public works, and light-houses are managed by them almost exclusively; and a large part, if not most, of the business of the country is in their hands. Some of the very best, and perhaps the majority, of lay students of, and scholars in, the Japanese language are Englishmen. For all that goes to refine, elevate, and purify society among foreigners, we are largely indebted to the English."

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN.

Mme. Hulsenstein, a lady who had once been Maid of Honor to Maria Theresa, recently died at Vienna, at the advanced age of 119 years. The case is well authenticated, and will furnish Mr. Thom with a valued addition to his scanty list of centenarians.

LIEUT. BOYLE'S DUEL.

Harper's Magazine.

Many years ago I was spending the summer at a fine old mansion in New Jersey, full of historical souvenirs, for it had once been the headquarters of Gen. Washington.

At the time about which I am writing the estate was in litigation, and some circumlocutory delay of the law rendered it necessary or convenient to rent the mansion for a while as a summer boarding-house, with all the beautiful old-carved furniture and other belongings. Even the valuable paintings were left on the walls of the drawing-room, and a picture-gallery remained intact, doing unwonted service as dining and dancing hall for us intruding Goths and Vandals.

A belt of grand old trees described a semi-circle on the beautiful lawn just in front of the house. Beneath each tree was a marble statue the size of life. They represented the nine Muses; Isis, the Goddess of Immortality; Jupiter Pluvius, the deity of the watering-pot, and other heathen worthies. Their sculptors were certainly neither Canova, nor Hiram Powers, nor yet that audacious but exceedingly pretty Vinnie Ream, who has rendered herself immortal by carving and cutting our grand martyred President. Still, seen at the proper "enchanted" distance, and bathed in soft, sweet moonlight, Canova's "Venus," the "Greek Slave," or he who prayed for "charity for all," could not have awakened more pleasing emotions.

But, alas! our joy was not forever in these things of distant enchantment and moonlight beauty. The mansion had not been opened two weeks when those small but terrible bandits in jackets and Knickerbockers, the dear atrocious little sons and scamps of the different families, cherubs who had left their wings in heaven,—those dear little boys, I say, all rushed in a body to their respective mammas and clamored for money. Getting it, of course, they all rushed in a body to "the store," and, with a business-like vigor worthy of a better cause, demanded bows and arrows. Then enrolling themselves into an independent target company, they diligently practiced shooting at the statues, until the noses of two of the Muses were triumphantly shot away.

Naturally enough, after this performance the heathen deities were removed in a blast of indignation by their raging proprietor; the small Christians—or "little demons," as he called them—joyfully assisting, cavorting wildly around each "stone boy and girl" as their foundations were dug up, clapping their dirty little hands, blowing their discordant little tin trumpets, beating their horrible little drums, galloping in front of the horses as they went with their burdens out of the great gates, squealing like a cat with a bone in its throat, and otherwise disporting themselves in honor of the ghostly recession, after the utterly inexhaustible and intolerable manner of small boys.

The late Com. Kearney, the bluff and brave, lived in a picturesque cottage adjoining the grounds of the "Brighton House," as it was and is now called. His presence attracted to the place other officers of the navy and army. Among them were Capt. (now Admiral) Porter, Capt. (now Vice-Admiral) Rowan, the late brave and honored Capt. Hartstein, and a number of army officers, with their families. You may believe that the presence of so many brave and gallant men made carnival the whole of the time for those hero-worshipers,—the fair women and lovly girls who were gypsying there for the summer.

Such devoted knights as they were! Riding, boating, fishing, swimming, dancing; military drills with canes and broomsticks for the children, and impromptu operas and plays for the *other* children. We were all children in those halcyon days—as witness *our* playing at blind man's-buff. But this was when the "little pitchers" were abed and asleep, for, with their murdering candor and innocence, they would have betrayed us to the entire community, whose ancestral traditions and personal dignity had developed in it already a holy horror of such "high jinks" as had come under its notice.

But—bless these high-toned susceptibilities!—we would have been a bright and shining light unto them, for we had no quarrels, not even the green ghost of a jealousy. A divine mantle of charity rested upon us the livelong summer; it was just one brilliant, delicious midsummer dream.

To half-a-dozen of us older women was vouchsafed the keenest enjoyment of all. This was to be permitted to sit under the wide-spreading trees with the officers, in the purple and golden glory of the sunsets, and listen to their racy, characteristic stories. We all told a whity-brown fib the very first thing, vowing that we delighted in tobacco-smoke, in order to put them completely at ease. It was very easy to do it, for they *never* stopped smoking after that.

One night they had been telling side-splitting stories about Magruder, who lisped, and "Beauty," who was also a Commodore, when Capt. Rowan said,

"By-the-way, Porter, what has become of old Boyle? I have completely lost sight of him."

"Well, the last time I saw him," answered the Captain, smoothing down his great silky brown mustache, "I was his second in a duel." As he spoke, his dark bright eyes flashed with some droll recollection, and his well-shaped lips parted in a broad smile.

Certain that the strain of amusement in the mellow voice and the tell-tale face betokened a duel without a tragedy, we women clamored for the story.

"I had gone," said Capt. Porter, obeying beautifully at once, "with half-a-dozen other fellows, all navy officers, to spend a week at Shrewsbury,—a little half-pony town in Jersey here; and one evening, as we were sitting in the bar-room of the tavern, smoking, telling anecdotes, and talking between whiles with the natives, who should come sauntering in but old Boyle.

"'Any room for me?' he asked.

"'Why, yes; come in,' we all cried; and we were soon telling him the news,—Boyle in turn relating his adventures, perhaps romancing a little, and at last ending with—

"'Well, anybody here worth knowing?'

"'Yes,' I answered; 'there is one Jersey giant, 6 feet 2 in his stockings, and the greatest bully on record.'

"'Ah! what's his name?'

"'That's the best of it. His name is George Washington Kosciusko Peter Bonaparte Solomon Job Slimcum.'

"'Phœbus! what a name!' exclaimed Boyle, bursting out laughing. 'What is the gentleman's profession?'

"'He spends his time cultivating a bean-patch, threatening the poor villagers, and brow-beating the women and children.'

"'Does—does he? Well, he's the very boy for me. I wish he would come in. I'd like to have a little talk with him.'

"'Why, my dear fellow,' said I, 'he'd make three of you. Fact is, we all keep to the windward side of him—no use getting shot for such a landlubber.'

"At this a lanky party with a portentous nose, who had been listening to every word, remarked, through his nose:

"'Wa'al, I s'pose you naval men think yourselves thunderin' brave, but I kin tell you our Curnel could fight all on you to onst, with his right han' tied behind him. You naval men needn't think you're goin' to 'nopolize *all* the brass and bluster.'

"Boyle's ears pricked up at this, for, as you know, Rowan, he is a regular old sea-lion, afraid of nothing, from a powder-monkey to a sea-serpent at sea, and a mouse to an elephant on shore. So he bounced round on our nasal friend, and snapped out at him, like a pugnacious bull-terrier.

"'What's that? Want to try our brass and bluster! Where's your big gun? Trot him out. I'd like to see him.'

"'Wa'al, there he is,' said the man, with a sort of snort of triumph; and, sure enough, in swaggered the round-shouldered, putty-faced giant. He had tufts of dry grass for beard, a large, flabby, pusillanimous nose, small, oblique eyes, and two hay-colored dabs of hair, one on each temple, known to scientific explorers of the New York Bowery as 'soap-locks.' He was eating pea-nuts or pop-corn as he entered; and, jerking a chair round, he threw himself into it with a contemptuous nod to the company, and ordered a glass of toddy hot, in a voice of thunder.

"Little Boyle sat quiet, watchful, observing, a curious smile curving his good-humored mouth; while the other, half shutting his eyes, with an air of lofty disdain, slowly sipped the hot toddy.

"'Oh, pshaw!' sneered our nasal friend, in a whisper to Boyle, 'you darsn't tackle him. He'd make you look womblescroft in a jiffy.'

"But Boyle, seeming not to hear this impertinence, turned to us, saying, with a lazy air, 'I'm going to see if there is any grit in him;' and, approaching the chair upon which Col. George Washington Kosciusko, etc., reclined, he perched himself on the edge of a table near, and said, pleasantly, 'Good-evening, sir.'

"'Who are you, sir?' returned the other, with a viperish look out of his slant eyes.

"'I'm a gentleman, and my name is Junius Brutus Boyle.'

"'And *my* name is George Washingeon Kosciusko Peter Bonaparte Solomon Job Slimcum, and you'd better mind what you're about.'

"'I will, thank you. I understand that you are pretty considerable of a fellow.'

"'Sir, you air a ruther free an' easy sort of cuss; ruther too forrard.'

"'Yes, oh, yes. I might be as stiff as the North Pole, or as distant as two mile-stones; but then, you know, the *other* is my *way*.'

"'Wa'al, sir, I don't like your way.'

"'No! How queer! Well, I won't be disobliging, and I give you permission to lump it, then.'

"'Sir, you air—you air *sassy*. You'd better curb them *propensitudes* of yourn.'

"'Just so. *You* have a *propensitude*, I understand, to consider yourself a great man!'

"'Sir, you air imperdent—'

"'Take care, sir!' shouted Boyle. 'I won't stand any insult.'

"'Sho! What'll you do?'

"'Do? I'll fight you; I'll blow you to the other end of nowhere.'

"'Ho! ho! Kin *you* fight?' sneered the giant, now on his feet, rocking back and forth, his gaunt bony hands opening and shutting as if they were in contact with an electrical battery. 'Ha! ho! you'd better ke keerful, *you* had. I kin cut a cent in half, I kin.'

"'Ha! ho!' laughed Boyle, imitating the bully. 'I'm sufferin' turrible to see you do it. I'd ruther have a shot than a sugar-plum from such a fire-eater as you.'

"'Wa'al sir, I've got a nateral tack with fire-arms; I kin fight with anythin' from a cambric needle to a 42-pounder;' and he thumped the table, upsetting the glasses, and glared down on Boyle, sure that he had 'frustrated him, I bet, and no mistake nuther,' as our nasal friend observed under his breath.

"But he lost his bet, for, bold as Mars or Baron Munchausen, Boyle immediately exclaimed, 'Jingo! you don't say so! I thought you had about as much real courage as one could put in a homeopathic pill. Come out now, my fine cock-of-the-walk, and give us a touch of your quality!'

"'Wa'al! Lawful sakes!' ejaculated the Colonel; 'you can't fight at night! What a hyastical idee!'

"'Oh yes, you can. Nonsense! I'll manage it. We'll take two lanterns, stand back to back, then each walk away twenty paces, wheel round, and fire.'

"'Darned if I do! Ain't a-goin' to be ding-donged into stan'in' up like a consumed fool in a dark night. You jess wait till to-morrer.'

"'Or the fifty-third week of this year. *No, sir!*' thundered Boyle, stamping his foot, which, like Mother Carey's chickens, was the sure precursor of a storm,—'no, sir! You shall fight *now!* I should never have taken the slightest notice of you if I had not been told of your cowardly bullying of women and little children. Don't stand mooning there! In one minute more I shall box your large ears, and then flap you over the head with this horsewhip;' and he seized one standing in the corner.

"The world did not appear to go upon double-jointed casters just then with George Washington Kosciusko, and the rest. His little angry eyes went blinking round the room, he *teetered* up and down on his heels and toes, he moistened his dry lips with his tongue, and his hands worked more nervously than ever, as he detected a look of scornful, half-surprised derision on the faces of some of the Jerseymen. But a glance at his challenger's determined visage showed him that there was no deliverance to be hoped for, and he shuffled out of the room, followed by Boyle and the rest of us, who did not mean to lose sight of him. We obtained two old muskets, and well-knowing that our man would take sure aim and fire, whatever the other did, we loaded them only with powder, communicating this little *ruse* to no one, for Boyle would have fought us all in turn if he had discovered it.

"Out we went into the dark and lonely road. In solemn silence we placed the combatants back to back, George Washington, etc., heaving ponderous, frightened sighs enough to have driven a sloop from its moorings. We gave them each a lighted lantern, and with an emphatic one, two, three! they started on their twenty paces. We all counted, and at the twentieth loudly called, 'Stop!'

"Boyle wheeled round, as we could just discern by the dim light of his lantern, but George Washington Kosciusko Peter Bonaparte Solomon Job Slimcum kept on walking.

"'Halloo!' cried Boyle; 'haven't you got twenty paces yet?'

"No answer; but the walking, as we could see by the swinging of the lantern, had turned into prodigious strides. The next moment the light was extinguished.

"'Halloo!' shouted Boyle again. 'Stop, you villain—stop! Yah! whirroo! You scoundrel! you miserable landlub—'

"Bang! went his gun, and we all made a simultaneous rush down the road; but, 'like a snow-flake in the river,' George Washington, etc., had 'evanished'; and from that day to this he was never more seen in Shrewsbury."

The story was told amidst shouts and screams of laughter from the officers and us women, and if that fire-eater, little Boyle, ever sees the account of his duel here, I know that he and Admiral Porter will forgive me for telling it again.

WHAT THE BULLET SANG.

O joy of creation,
To be!
O rapture to fly
And be free!
Be the battle lost or won,
Though its smoke shall hide the sun,
I shall find my love—the one
Born for me!

I shall know him where he stands,
All alone,
With the power in his hands
Not o'erthrown;
I shall know him by his face,
By his god-like front and grace;
I shall hold him for a space,
All my own!

It is he—O my Love!
So bold!
It is I—all thy love
Foretold!
It is I. O Love, what bliss!
Dost thou answer to my kiss?
Ah, sweetheart, what is this?
Lieth there
So cold!

—*Bret Harte in Harper's Weekly.*

THE HOME.

Comments on the Dieting of Children.

A Vigorous Protest Against Stuffing Them with Cake.

Mrs. Dr. Hale on Drinks for Invalids.

Discussion of the Ever-Interesting Servant-Girl Question.

Reasons Why Liquor Should Not Be Used in Cooking.

A Variety of Good and Useful Household Recipes.

CHILDREN'S DIET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—I may be wrong, but it seems to me that this is a matter which is altogether too much neglected, and the vital importance of which is not realized by the vast numbers of parents in this fruitful land. I judge only from the comparatively small numbers that have come under my own personal observation, when I say that the diet administered to children, in this city, at any rate, and presumably in a large portion of the State, if not the land, is totally inadequate and unfitted for the end which parents are supposed to have in view, viz.: the healthful rearing of their children to a vigorous maturity. My observations lead me to the conclusion that most of the children of this benighted land are reared on cake, weaned on pie, and nourished on berries. And on this puffy, unsubstantial, indigestible sort of diet we expect (no, I won't say *we*, for *I* am only astonished that the results are not more disastrous than they are)—let me say people expect to build up 160 or so pounds (be the same more or less) of good, solid flesh and bone, and nerve, and sinew, out of the 10 or 15 pounds of animated batter which the doctor sometimes obliges us by introducing into our homes to our sore dismay and discomfort.

Well, the age of miracles is not yet over, or there would be many more failures than there are. And goodness knows this city turns out enough of puny, sickly, weakly children, who are no more fit for future fathers and mothers than their parents were before them. Now, look at cake as an article of diet, as the piece de resistance at a meal. Eggs, milk, butter, and a little flour, with, perhaps, a cup of sugar, whipped up and baked up into a light puffy, airy nothingness, which, when swallowed and digested, reduced to its smallest fraction in fact, produces—wind—for why? Take six eggs to put into a cake, and divide said cake among as many children, and even let them eat it all up, each child has had one egg, one-sixth of a cup of sugar, the same proportion of a cup of milk, and also of the handful or two of flour; and when the children, an hour after eating this airy nothing, cry for more cake (and I notice they are forever yelling for cake and bread and butter from morning till night), we—no, you—are astonished, and to satisfy the cravings of their hunger you feed *pie* to them. Pie, which the strongest man finds difficulty in digesting; pie, whose crust is full of lard, bilious stuff, heavy, unnutritious. And then, if the child is still hungry, you answer its next call with berries and milk! If it were a bird it might live on berries, but being a human biped it pines, is thin even to emaciation, loves beat; and is in fine training for an angel, but in the very worst possible shape to make a healthy man or woman out of.

Again, look at the expense of this sort of diet. Eggs, butter, sugar, all cost money—and for these hard times big money, too. What does it cost to make a cake for six children, which, when eaten, shall satisfy their cravings for an hour at the outside? Speak, oh matrons! versed in these things, and tell me what does this sort of diet cost per diem, and I wager you that for half the money I will feed your children so that they shall grow up strong and healthy, and not be craving for "a piece" every hour of the day.

Give a child food on which it can build up the frame and form of an adult man, with every faculty and every function in vigorous action, and it will infallibly do it. Instinct and nature will do this much for it, but if you withhold the bricks and mortar, how can you expect nature to build the mansion?

MAN WANTS ANIMAL FOOD—(print those words in big type, Mr. Editor)—Man wants animal food, and in sufficient quantity to repair the waste that is ever going on; and children want animal food even more than adults, because they have not only to repair the waste, and wear and tear which in them is enormous, but they have to add a large superstructure to the very insignificant and diminutive foundation with which they have to begin life. Man is carnivorous, and must have flesh; he is piscivorous, and needs fish; he is graminivorous, and requires corn, and flour, and other grains, and must eat of the grass of the field and the green herb; in short, he is omnivorous, and must have all things; but the basis of his wants, and the chiefest of them all, is animal food. Milk is animal food; but to *feed* him on milk you must give him a pailful. Eggs are animal food; but to *feed* him on them you must feed them by the dozen. Flesh is animal food, and to feed him on it, make it the foundation of his daily food, and he requires but a comparatively small quantity. Give a man a pound of meat a day, and he will not crave after your berries or your cake, or your other horror, pie. Give a child half a pound of meat a day, nay three-quarters is not too much, with plenty of sound, well-cooked rice and potatoes, and feed him thrice a day, and he won't be bawling for "a piece" a dozen times a day, but will sleep the sleep of the blessed, and shout with joy and gladness, and his eye shall be as the eye of an eagle, and his cheeks as the damask of the rose, and he shall *live*, mind you, not exist miserably.

A basin of good warm bread and milk for breakfast, sweetened to taste, with the milk not above blood heat, and plenty of it. No fear of giving a child too much of it—let him eat his fill. About noon let him have a dinner consisting of, say, half a pound of meat, either made into a stew with plenty of potatoes and onions, and a handful of rice, or cooked as a steak or chop, or in any way you prefer, only let it be accompanied with plain boiled rice or plenty of potatoes, or both. Then, at supper, let him have bread and milk, or bread and butter or sirup, with cake, and in the hot season berries or other fruit that is in season, if it be ripe and sound. And, my word for it, you will find your children thrive on this diet and grow apace, and they won't be forever hungry and craving food.

One word more. This is going to be a severe winter. All of us are going to be put to it to pull through. Many of us will have a hard struggle to do it; some few I fear will fail. But let one and all heed what I say; a plain, wholesome diet of meat and vegetables and soup is cheaper, more satisfying, more nutritious, and takes more work out of the doctors' hands; nay, will materially reduce the awful mortality that prevails among the lambs of our little flocks, and for which their present unwholesome diet is largely responsible.

And now, Mr. Editor, I feel that this letter is growing beyond your powers of endurance, but let the vital importance of its subject be my excuse; and I hope that this question may be taken up and treated of by abler pens and heads than mine until the fact is realized that the prevailing custom of stuffing children with cakes and sweets and other trash is pernicious in the extreme, and is largely responsible for the physical weaknesses of at any rate our wives and mothers.

MEPHISTOPHELES.

DRINKS FOR THE INVALID.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The public mind has been so excited, and its emotions and passions have been so seriously played upon during the past few weeks, while the pen of the writer has been, of necessity, idle, that one hesitates to invite it to the consideration of anything so irrelevant and unstimulating as crust coffee. But an unwillingness to leave an undertaking incomplete, and the hope that to the seclusion of the sick-room these papers may go with suggestion and benefit, leads me to resume the subject of drinks for the invalid.

Crust coffee is of New England origin, and is as old-fashioned as the quaint homesteads that present their mossy, shingled walls to the sea-winds blowing in over Plymouth Bay. To have it in perfection, crusts of genuine brown bread (rye and Indian) are essential. These should be slowly toasted before an open fire until thoroughly dried and of a rich, dark brown. Now break them into small bits, and put them in the coffee-pot; pour on boiling-water, and let the infusion steep from half an hour to an hour. Let the pot stand a few minutes after being removed from the fire. The coffee will be clear and of a fine color, and if served with rich milk or cream can hardly fail to please an unspoiled palate. It is nutritious and innocent, and might be substituted for Java coffee with great advantage to the patient. A tablespoonful of ground Mocha put in the coffee-pot ten minutes before it is taken from the fire will give it both flavor and aroma. The crusts of whatever bread may be used in a similar manner. Toast water is often acceptable and is easily made.

The various preparations of cocoa are in common use, and being nutritious and unstimulating, are exceedingly useful. Baker's preparations are the standard kind, and I am assured that Baker's Broma is really all that is claimed for it, agreeing with the stomach in certain delicate conditions when all other nutritive drinks are rejected. Under such circumstances I would strongly urge a trial of the Broma. It will be found very palatable to any one who likes the flavor of chocolate.

In regard to the other preparations I can only say that they do very well when of a reliable kind. I greatly prefer the crushed berry, which affords no chance for adulteration or admixture of deleterious ingredients. It requires boiling for a long time—from one to three or four hours. Persons who use it constantly keep the pot all the time on the fire, pouring off the infusion and refilling from time to time.

Cocoa shells, or shells and crushed berries mixed, are also very good. Milk is both food and drink, and in many cases may be given almost to the exclusion of everything else. A tablespoonful of ice-cold milk, given at intervals of half an hour, often does admirably in febrile or inflammatory disorders. Whether it is most easy of digestion when boiled or otherwise is still a mooted question, but the weight of authority is in favor of the cooking. It certainly suits better in intestinal complaints where it is desirable to restrain the peristaltic action.

If milk is inclined to become acid in the stomach, a little bicarbonate of soda—an eighth to a quarter of a teaspoonful—may be added to it with advantage. Better than this, and a most admirable drink in irritated conditions of the alimentary mucous membrane is milk and lime-water. They may be mingled in equal proportions and taken at or between meals. This will be found very soothing and grateful. The milk effectually disguises the taste of the lime-water. It must be remembered that, when freely used, lime-water favors constipation. Milk and seltzer water in equal proportions is another favorite drink.

Cold water, charged with carbonic acid gas, is often very useful in the sick room. Soda water, taken in moderation, is not injurious to persons in good health if only the sirups are pure. In these days the sirups may very properly be regarded with distrust.

The free drinking of ice-water is popularly considered as prejudicial to health. Taken in large quantities, or when one is excessively heated, it undoubtedly is so; but a glass of ice-water, taken in small sips, at intervals, is often as refreshing to the well as to the sick person, and is equally innocuous in both cases. The drinking of glass after glass of cold water, whether iced or not, at meals, is a bad practice. By it not only are the digestive fluids unduly diluted, but the temperature of the stomach is lowered below the point suitable for the process of digestion.

While pure water in reasonable quantities is healthful, impure water is a fruitful source of disease. Surface-water is not only loaded with salts, but is accessible to organic matters which makes it unfit for drinking. Boiling it thoroughly will destroy the vitality of these, or rather of most of them, but what shall eliminate these subtle germs of disease for whose conveyance water offers so easy a vehicle? Every householder should be unsparing in his pains to secure good and pure water for family use.

We, of Chicago, cannot felicitate ourselves too much upon the abundance and purity of our lake water. Containing salts enough and not in excess tasteless, with no lacking flavor which we most get accustomed to, it wins its way upon first acquaintance and is only comparable, in my opinion, to a certain deep, dark well on a granite hillside that I wot of, where the sun sees himself at noontide, and the old oaken bucket rises dripping and cool at the touch of the thirsty haymakers.

Your correspondent "Cora" has so ably presented the subject of summer drinks that it is only left for me to speak of their suitability to the sick-room. Lemonade is one of the best of these, and may be given, unless contra-indicated, in all cases where it proves refreshing and acceptable. In febrile diseases it is almost always useful. In the spring when "biliousness" is prevalent, when the system requires and the appetite craves acids, it is of great value, far better as a "blood purifier" than the bitters so widely advertised and taken.

The fruit "shrubs" may be used in convalescence if innocent of any deleterious ingredient, but I would not advise the use of any of the drinks containing alcohol unless stimulants are ordered by the physician.

If they *are* ordered, egg-nogg, milk-punch, etc., are agreeable forms of administration. If wine is used it may be diluted with water and lightly sugared. The very light wines, however, as the lightest grade of Angelica, are usually the best choice for the invalid. Taken with the meals, or combined with milk and eggs, stimulants are less likely to "go to the head" than when drank pure. It is always best to begin with minute doses and gradually increase the quantity as it can be borne. I believe that alcohol is a powerful therapeutic agent, and that it should be used, like all potent remedies, with judgment and prudence, and I think the habitual drinking of wine, porter, and beer, to "keep up the strength," is altogether an unwise practice and its supposed good effects wholly a delusion. In most of these cases some ferruginous or bitter tonic could be substituted with advantage.

In bringing these papers to a close, a word of reflection and retrospect may be pardoned.

When some months ago it was announced that THE TRIBUNE was open to communications upon home matters, I welcomed it as just such an exchange as the women of Chicago and the West needed,—a place where opinions should find frank expression and tolerant hospitality; a place for the quickening of thought and the learning of new methods, and for that mental and moral stimulus which comes from association and a free interchange of ideas. Women live too much alone. Mind runs to waste. When they do unite, the unused faculties work sluggishly; all that is best retires and evades utterance, and frivolous gossip comes to the front.

I never see one of the lay figures in our fashionable shops, bedecked with all the gauds of fashion, resolving forever on her own axis and presenting now her smirking, painted face, and now the piles of festooned drapery which make her a monstrosity among living things, without thinking that she is scarcely a caricature of a world of women whose folly shames the womanhood of the time.

I do not forget the thousands of noble women to whom fashion is a servant and not a tyrannical master, who know how to be brave without being bold, how to use the talents given them without losing a single sweet grace that lends a charm to womanly character. Let us thank God for these, and take courage,—courage to work! For if ever women are to attain a more perfect development, a more satisfactory status; if home life is ever to become all it is capable of being; if home cares are ever to be anything else than a round of monotonous duties and a treadmill of wasting drudgery; if American homes are ever to be the ideal homes, and American women the glory of the country, and American children the hope of the nation—women themselves must labor together towards that end.

We have and have had plenty of good advice, and some not so good, from our brothers. But they are outside. It is fair to presume that women best know their own needs. It is from them that must come the inspiration, the wisdom, the enthusiasm that shall make the lives of all women richer in opportunity, in leisure, in culture, in all the good that a high civilization brings in its train.

For one, I believe in women. Having the good or ill fortune, as you please, to be a woman, I should be sorry to confess that I did not like women.

Let us have faith in each other. Let us bring not only recipes for making pie, and cake, and methods of brightening silver and blacking stoves, but let us also consult together on the thousand topics of infinitely more importance than these. The servant-girl question, and how best to rear our daughters, for example, are problems towards whose solution the Home circle of THE TRIBUNE have already contributed much and may far more. And, pray, let us be hospitable towards opinions the opposite of our own, for one does sometimes by so doing entertain an angel unawares.

AMIE M. HALE, M. D.

OUR SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PINE LODGE, Aug. 25.—There is a universal contempt for housework,—men, women, and children share in it. But skilled labor in any department commands respect, and did we have better housekeepers there would not be such a prejudice against housework.

A mother reproved her little daughter for being disrespectful to a workwoman, and told her that she was a very nice person. The child replied: "Then why do you have her work for you? Nice people don't work in the kitchen."

The mother, because of the inefficiency of servants, did a great deal of work in the kitchen, but the child had none the less respect for her mother, and liked to assist, but she could discriminate between her mother's work and that of the servant, for the latter was not skilled in what she attempted to do, and the child could discern it as well as an older person.

Take any group of well-dressed ladies, and how many will confess to any enthusiasm, or even interest in housework, that they like, or will do it themselves if they can help it.

In THE TRIBUNE's account of the reduction of wages of city employes, a fireman compared his pay to that of Biddy in the kitchen, implying that her work was the lowest of all.

I do not profess to know what may be the duties of a fireman, but I should not think that it required any more brains to put out a fire than to keep one burning at a proper range of temperature, and at stated times, and I do know that a master-hand at the kitchen-stove is all important if we wish regular meals and well-cooked food upon which our health, both physical and mental, so much depends.

But I never had an intelligent, capable girl who did not, after a year or two, wish to better her condition as she thought by clerking in a store or doing sewing.

Judging from observation, I should think the life of a clerk one of great hardship, for my heart aches and back also to see those young women standing all day behind the counter without rest, and the life of the sewing-girl must be equally as hard.

Rather than that my daughter should engage in either of these employments I would prefer that she should do housework in a well-ordered Christian home, feeling that she would be far better fitted physically, mentally, and morally for the duties of womanhood.

We are all agreed that our girls should be trained in household duties, but what about the boys?

It is not sufficient now that a wife be a good housekeeper,—she is to be friend and companion. Neither is it enough for a man to be a "good provider." If he is to be the house-band, he has a work to do in the up-building of a home, and must be imbued with due respect for the duties of the household, and recognize the fact that skilled labor, brains, and tact are required for housework, as well as in the work-shop or counting-room.

One Sabbath, coming from church with a lady of more than average ability and culture, as we reached her home, her son, a lad of 9 years, ran to meet us, exclaiming, "Now, mother, see if I have not done the work nicely." She explained to me that it was impossible for all the family to go to Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock in the morning, therefore the three children took turns in staying home and doing the work, and added, "The boy as well as the girls—why not?" And I echoed, "Why not?"

There is a manifest injustice where a man and his wife dug potatoes all day, and, coming home at night, the man takes his pipe and smokes and rests, while the wife works several hours in the house.

I would not have a man bothering about the house, and think with Miss Muloch that he ought to be away from his home at least six hours of the day. Let him attend to his business, and make it a success. We will help him all we can and make all bright and cheery against the home-coming.

But emergencies do arise when it is utterly impossible to procure needed assistance; then I would not have the husband, if well and strong, helpless because ignorant. And when there is an upheaval in the kitchen I would impress the whole family into service,—boys as well as girls. The bachelor uncle and invalid sister can all find something to do, and they will learn that all this order, beauty, and symmetry does not come without an outlay of brains and muscle. They will henceforth be less exacting, more considerate, and, when there is an efficient, capable servant, she will be fully appreciated, and wages will be forthcoming even at the expense of personal luxuries.

When our householders, both men and women, understand their home duties better there will be a demand for skilled labor, and it will not be thought that any one can do housework; but girls will not voluntarily choose a calling which brothers and lovers look upon as degrading.

How are we to help this state of affairs? What shall be done first?

FAITH UHLL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—If "Mell Francis" knew me, she would not say the severe things she did. My greatest failing has been indulgence to the servants, as my friends know, and they almost invariably take advantage of me. The last one informed me she couldn't be happy if she couldn't have all Sunday out after breakfast. The last six weeks she staid she had one or two of her friends with her to help her all the time, and during that time she did not once do the ironing herself. At last she melted the silver tea-pot and broke the wringer, which, I may say, was the "feather that broke the camel's back." I should like any one to see the difference between then and now. But I am not one of the persons who boast of their fine housekeeping.

We live in a quiet, comfortable way, and have time for sewing, reading, some music, and occasionally a day at one of the parks. The kitchen fire is out from half-past 10 till 4 every day except the two *horrid* days, when washing and ironing are done. When will there be some easier, cheaper way to keep clean?

I have tried some of the recipes, and find them excellent.

P. L.

A RAY OF SUNSHINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Aug. 19.—Again it is Saturday evening. The week's labors are completed, and the season of refreshing has commenced. There are housekeepers to whom Saturday evening serves only as a depot into which to run all the trains of weekly care and unfinished work. How we pity them!

In olden times the good Christians of New England were wont to finish up the odds and ends of Saturday's labor "by the going down of the sun," that the preparation for the Sabbath might be kept with Jewish rigor. The effects of this Puritanic custom can hardly be measured by a strictly Puritanic rule. There is, if the good Christians of the present day could but know it, no greater luxury for a weary "care-ground" mortal than the glad freedom to enjoy all the best gifts of God, unincumbered by the consciousness of "something that ought to be finished."

Is this a luxury attainable by any conscientious mother of a family? Yes. How? Simply by the judicious plan of Monday morning faithfully carried out and persistently pushed along through each day of the week. One caution is important. Plan for interruptions. Allow a wide margin for contingencies. Never attempt too much. It is worth the whole cost to be able to gaze upon the splendors of the western sky undisturbed by the ghost of an "unmended stocking."

Not always and not everywhere will your rapt vision be met by so grand a display of varied color as that which, at its height but a half-hour since, is now slowly fading into the solemn shadow of night. Far in the northwest a clear, wide sweep of an unusual hue, a delicate sea-green, contrasting in its cool depths of calm infinity with the intense fire of sunset, and lifting above their ordinary character the roseate clouds that float away southward. But what are words in the vain attempt to reproduce the magic effect? How the cares and perplexities of daily life shrink away and leave room in the thirsty soul for the elixir that floats downward from the ever-changing sky.

The wind is freshening, and we adjourn to the lighted sitting-room, and the news of the day. Here is THE TRIBUNE again. Yes, take the double sheet, with its politics and its record of crime, and give me the "Home."

First, Mrs. Cook on dress. Amen. Will try her experiment. "Faith Uhl" inquires how "to increase the supply of well-trained housekeepers" for hired servants. "*If it would pay*" to use brain in the direction of skill in other people's kitchens, the servant girl with a "capacity" for training would not be so rare a specimen. Sluggish brain, next to perverted will, is the cause of all our woes in this direction.

It rejoices my heart to know that "Aunt Lucy" belongs to so vigorous a "native American" family. There are a few such families yet extant (perhaps many more than we are wont to imagine) that have not bowed the knee to the Baal of tobacco, nor sacrificed to the Moloch of "spirits."

"Why should not the American stomach be as strong as the foreign stomach?" "Temperament," says one. "Atmospheric influences," responds another. I would candidly inquire if there be any valid reason why such should not be the case. That it *is not* is patent. Could we only know by happy experience the potency of play and oxygen to enable us to digest even mince pies, we should, perhaps, learn to solve this problem. The victim of an exacting stomach is, as a rule, careful to tithe mint, anise, and cummin in regard to diet, but omits the weightier matters of the law of muscular exercise.

The laborer, earning his bread in the "sweat of his brow," digests it readily from a corresponding plentiful secretion of gastric juice. Dyspeptics are usually averse to acquiring muscle. "But," says a sufferer, "I have taken my daily walk regularly for a month and yet I am not cured." The muscles that govern the mechanical action of the stomach are not called into use by walking. Have you tried sweeping a new Brussels carpet? Have you practiced at the wash-tub an hour every Monday morning?

I shall never forget the last time I saw the lamented Mrs. Sigourney of poetic fame. It was in the summer of 1862 (the year before her death I think). Passing her residence on our way to school at an earlier hour than usual, a friend and myself were surprised at the energy with which the venerable lady performed the operation of sweeping off her sidewalk. She paused to give us her pleasant greeting and resumed her work, saying, with an emphasis that I shall never forget, "Young ladies, I have the greatest respect for this system of gymnastics. I consider it superior to that of Dr. Dio Lewis."

Encouraged by so bright an example, I have often tried the sidewalk experiment for an impending attack of "dyspeptic nervousness," and always with success. A pleasant instrument to wield, though objectionable, as it requires a stooping attitude, is a small grass sickle. Its use is somewhat superseded by the new lawn-mower, but it is still very convenient between the verbena mounds, and is, I think, superior to any patent "health-lift."

One word of thanks to "Susan" for her "temperance protest." Let each woman build up the cause in her own home, and especially her own individual practice.

GRACE GREY.

SALT-RISING BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—"Faith" asks for salt-rising bread. My wife gives me the following: Take one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, one pint lukewarm water, and flour enough to make a good batter. Cover closely and set the receptacle in a jar of warm water and cover that also. Let it remain until it rises, then use as any other rising. Flour mixed up with milk will make whiter bread than when mixed with water. I will give you a receipt of my own which I think superior to any salt-rising bread that can be made. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon take 3 quarts of good flour and 1½ quarts lukewarm water—or milk will make whiter bread—and a little salt. Place a cake of strictly fresh Twin Brothers yeast in a small dish of the water. [Don't ask the grocer if the yeast is fresh, for he will say it is, even if it is two years old. Twin Brothers is best if fresh. Each small package has the year and month in which the yeast is made marked upon it, so that you can tell yourself without asking.] Stir your flour and water into a thick batter, mixing in the yeast as soon as it is soft, leaving dry flour around the edge to keep it warm. Then cover and set away in a warm place in the summer, or by the stove in the winter, until it begins to rise nicely,—say 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening. Then mix thick, and knead about half as much as to bake. Then cover and set away again until morning. By 6 o'clock you will find your dish more than full, unless it is large. Then knead well and put in baking-tins, and set by the stove to rise. When light enough put in the oven and keep it evenly heated until done. This will make three good loaves.

I hope the good mothers and sisters will give us more receipts of the substantial of life, and not so much of the fancies, for the American people are already almost dead with rich and fancy living. We must stop giving our children these fancies, or our homes will all become hospitals. Very many of the apparently healthy men are to-day suffering with dyspepsia caused by fast living. I love them dearly, but dyspepsia compelled me to let them alone.

Thanks to THE TRIBUNE for the Home Department.

R. C. F.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—In your paper of Aug. 16, I observe "Faith" is in distress about how to make salt-rising bread. My plan is very simple. In early morning I take a tea-cupful of new milk; pour boiling water in until it is blood warm; put in a small quarter tea-spoon of salt; the same of sugar; then I stir in one large table-spoonful of Graham flour, or corn-meal, and two table-spoonfuls of fine flour, or until it is as thick as pancake batter; mix it all in a quart cup, and set it to rise. I keep it of an equal heat by setting the cup in warm water; if water gathers on top dust a little flour, and stir; it will rise by noon. Mix as other bread; mold and put in pans at once; let stand until light, when it is ready for the oven. If you have no milk, water will do for the rising. I prefer milk. Give it attention and you will have good bread. Let me hear if you succeed.

A HOUSEKEEPER OF FORTY YEARS' STANDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—"Faith" wants a receipt for making salt-rising. Be warned, dear Faith; don't meddle with spirits that neither mutter or peep. Use hop-yeast, turnpike or any other kind of lightening, but don't meddle with that most insidious of all—salt-rising. It takes a woman of the old-fashioned stamp, one whose devotion to her domestic affairs is entire, whose thoughts never stray for a moment from her pots and pans, such a one as I once knew, who walked a mile and a half on a July afternoon to procure a yarn mop,—a rag mop wouldn't do *her* cleaning. No woman that ever wore a bunched-up dress, or scribbled a newspaper article, need try salt—they won't succeed.

The receipt: Take half a tea-cup of salt; one pint of warm water; stir in flour to make a thick batter; then set the dish in a kettle of tepid water, and set it on the stove. Now comes the rub; if the water gets too warm, the yeast will not rise; if cold, it will fall flat as a pancake. The only sure way is to stand by it six or seven hours, and keep the dish turning, dipping your finger into the water occasionally to ascertain its temperature.

FASSIART.

CHOICE RECIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—It will give me pleasure if I can give L. B. C. some nice recipes that she may enjoy as much as we do her ginger-snaps. I look upon the Home page of THE TRIBUNE as a dear friend, and earnestly hope it may long continue.

Jumbles—One and a-half cups sugar, half a cup butter, two eggs, half tea-spoon soda, one of cream of tartar (dissolved in a little sweet milk), flour enough to make like pie-crust. Bake in waffle-irons. Fill the little holes with light and dark jelly, alternately.

Scotch Cake—Two pounds flour, 1 pound butter, ½ pound powdered sugar; chop flour and butter together, having made butter quite soft by setting near fire. Knead in the sugar. Roll into a sheet not quite half an inch thick; cut in 2-inch squares. When you want them to look nice put few sugar comforts in centre; they will stick by pressing them on with your finger. Any confectioner will sell 5 cents worth; that is enough for a batch. Don't get all one color. Bake light brown. Put in stone crock for a few days. They will get soft—just melt in your mouth.

Now, I must give you and the sister that asked for an economical pudding one that my family ask for, and, as they have a horror of bread-pudding, we call it Rena's Pudding: Take stale bread; place in a pan; cover with cold water; set on back of stove—not too hot a place. If bread is sour, put a little soda in water; let soak until soft. If you have more water on the bread than it takes up, pour it off until dry; then beat fine with a spoon; if it is very watery, press water out and throw away. To one quart of bread, after soaked, add one cup (large) of currants or raisins; one large tablespoon of sugar. Bake in hot oven for 40 minutes, if not too large. Eat with cream or milk, flavored and sweetened, thin boiled custard, or sugar and butter sauce.

If any ladies try this recipe for pudding, I should like to hear from them.

I sometimes take a large tablespoon of butter, cup of sugar, yolk of one egg, rind of one lemon; beat to a cream. Then beat white to a stiff froth, flavor with juice of lemon, mix in lightly, spreading some on top. I don't think this too expensive a sauce, for it is no more than you would put in a poor bread-pudding, and then have a sauce besides.

I have written so much I fear the editor will have no room for me. If he inserts this, and the ladies like my recipes, I will give some choice ones,—they are such to me, for they were my Knickerbocker Dutch mother's.

AGNES.

PROTESTS AGAINST LIQUOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—I did think I would not trouble you again with my letters, but I feel so strongly the protest of E. G. T. against using spirituous liquors in cooking, that I must rise to commend her, and to tell my experience. I have kept house many years, and used always to make currant wine, and to use it whenever I thought best. But, as my children grew older, I began so question if it was wise, especially for the boys. I said but little about it, but resolved to be on the safe side. Years passed; my boys began to be young men, and the eldest was going to be clerk one summer in a boarding-house at a small watering place. He then told me what I had never known, that he had a desire for wines, etc., if he was where they were used, and could scarcely resist. He added, "I don't know what I should have been if they had been in common use." What should he do if his employer wished him to sell drinks? I told him I didn't believe it would be required, but, if it was, to explain, and, if necessary, to come home. It all came out right. He was required to take charge of the keys of the wine-cellar, but the guests, if they wished, were served with bottles of wine in their own rooms by the servants.

I think if children were properly brought up to look upon the use of such things as they should, there would be fewer drunkards and fewer broken hearts in their homes.

P. L.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HOME FARM, Wis., Aug. 21.—THE TRIBUNE has been a daily visitor at our house for the last seven years. I had often thought that the introduction of a "Home" department would add greatly to its value, and was much gratified when it made its appearance. Have read many of the articles from correspondents with interest—those of Mrs. Hale, M. D., in particular. Many of the recipes are valuable, but I wish to enter my protest against those which call for the use of spirituous liquors, either in food or drink. Wives and mothers! Shun as you would the venomous viper who would improve the first opportunity to strike his deadly fangs into your heart, all such. How do you know that you might not be arousing a dormant appetite, or creating one, which would prove the ruin of those dearest to you, and wreck your own happiness? Let your influence be *decided* and *firm* against its use in *any* form, and it will have more effect than "prohibition laws," or "crusaders." Although conservative on most subjects, I confess to being radical on this.

M. S. H.

RICE FRITTERS, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Rice fritters: One pint of cooked rice; half-cup of sweet milk; two eggs; a table-spoon of flour, and a little salt. Have the lard hot in the skillet; allow a table-spoon to each fritter; fry brown on one side; then turn same as griddle-cakes. If you find the rice spatters in the fat, add a very little more flour. You can judge after frying one.

Rice croquettes: Make little balls or oblong rolls of cooked rice; season with salt, and pepper if you like; dip in egg; fry in hot lard.

Rice snowballs: Boil or steam the rice, always adding a little salt; do not stir when cooking; when done, wet a small cup in cold water; fill half full with rice; turn into a saucer; place a tea-spoon of jelly or jam on the top. Serve with thin custard, or eat with cream and sugar. They look pretty, and are a simple, quick dessert.

Corn fritters: Three ears of corn; one egg; a little salt and pepper; flour enough to keep from separating in the fat. Fry as you do the rice fritters. Shave the corn thin, and scrape out the pulp. I used to grate it, but this not so tedious and does as well.

AUNT LUCY.

BROWN BREAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MENASHA, Aug. 21.—I have been thinking every week that I must add my mite to the Household Department. I have been very much interested in it, and could hardly wait until the paper came to see what new recipes there were. I have tried a good many and found them all good. I add to my recipe-book every week what I cut out of the paper. I do hope they will keep on sending them. I have not seen any recipe for brown bread as good as mine: Three cups of sweet milk; one cup of sour milk; two cups of Indian meal; two cups of rye meal; half cup of good molasses; one teaspoon of soda or saleratus. Boil three hours hard in a pail or a tin pudding-dish.

Breakfast cakes: One egg beaten very light; one cup of Graham flour; one cup of wheat flour; a little salt; sweet milk enough to thin them like griddle cakes. To be baked in irons heated hot before putting them in. This will make just one dozen. You must be particular and beat the eggs very light. They are to be baked in breakfast irons, so you can heat them hot.

J. A. S.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Kan., Aug. 19.—Seeing with what promptness you give information to the readers of your paper, I am inclined to think that you will not refuse me the request I am about to ask. I have watched your Housekeeping Department in vain for the receipts I so much need. Would you be so kind as to ask through your columns if some of the readers would kindly oblige me by sending the following receipts: How to make plum butter, grape jelly, and grape wine, and also how much alcohol it takes for a 20-gallon keg of pickles. The grasshoppers have destroyed everything here that we tried to raise, so we have to fall back on the wild grapes and plums for fruit. By publishing those receipts you will greatly oblige a number of readers. Yours, respectfully,

M. S.

CORN-OYSTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—For the benefit of lovers of green corn and fried oysters, as they savor very much of the latter: Take a half-dozen ears of sweet corn (those which are not too old); with a sharp knife split each row of the corn in the centre of the kernel lengthwise; scrape out all the pulp; add one egg, well-beaten, a little salt, one tablespoonful of sweet milk; flour enough to make a pretty stiff batter. Drop in hot lard, and fry a delicate brown. If the corn is quite young, omit the milk, using as little flour as possible. I hope some one of the many readers of THE TRIBUNE will consider this receipt worth a trial.

M. H.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Here is the best recipe for making Charlotte Russe: Take 1 quart cream; beat to a froth (best and quickest done with a Dover egg-beater); sweeten with about four tablespoonfuls of sugar; then flavor. Put one-half box gelatine in milk sufficient to moisten it; set where it will warm gradually; stir often; when dissolved add to the prepared cream. Line a dish with sponge-cake sliced, or with "lady-fingers;" pour the cream into it, and set it in a cool place.

Yours, "SOMEBODY ELSE."

ADULTERATION.

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Aug. 24.—I have for a number of weeks trespassed on your columns and the attention of your readers with my observation and belief in relation to the character of American sirups and sugars, as now manufactured. I trust you will grant me a further hearing in reply to my respondents in the supplement of the 19th inst.

First, I will notice some of the remarks of "Ano." I am highly pleased with the candor he manifests, and do not think that he would designedly misrepresent my views. Nevertheless, he most certainly has done so, however unintentional. Under the first head, he says that I call grape sugar "poisonous." I certainly have not represented that grape sugar was poisonous per se. There are various ways of producing it, some perfectly wholesome, others unwholesome. If rightly produced, I have no doubt but what it is more healthful than cane sugar. But what I condemned was that which was made with sulphuric acid, in tin-lined vessels, for the purpose of adulterating cane sugars. Here is a distinction with a difference; and my statement was so definite that it did not seem as though any one could misapprehend my language.

I know, from twenty years' observation, that the sirups made by that process are poisonous. Whether it is the acid or tin, or some other chemical, which renders them so, I leave to the chemist and physician to determine. If there are chemicals enough, of any description, in any of them, to blacken the teeth and mouths of the consumers, which was the case in one instance, and may have been in many more, it would require no great stretch of the imagination to believe that they were poisonous. It is dangerous for inexperienced persons to handle edged tools; and it is also dangerous for the public to blindly make use of alimentary substances manufactured by a process which renders them liable to be full of diseases and death.

Now, if I am correctly informed, grape sugars, used to adulterate cane sugars, are manufactured by the same process as are the starch sirups. Therefore, if the one is pernicious, the other must be also. Knowing both articles to be detrimental, it would be natural to ascribe their evil effects to the acid, or the tin, unless "Ano" can disclose to us some other chemical in use which does the mischief. In relation to the poisonous effects of the sirups and sugars as now made, I am positive in my statements. I fear no successful contradiction. By careful observation, any one can learn that fact as surely as they can learn the destructive character of alcoholic drinks. But in relation to the reason why they are so, I am still an inquirer. The refiners have been so reticent in relation to the process of manufacture, that few besides those engaged in the business have a full knowledge of all the chemicals in use.

I have sought in various standard works for a description of the chemicals which have been found available for that purpose, and have given the names of some of them to the public in previous articles. But I cannot affirm of any one refiner positively that he uses this, that, or the other one. This much I know, that they use those which are poisonous.

"Ano" says that neither acid or tin are ever found in sufficient quantity to produce a prejudicial effect, and that the only way to disprove his statement is by analysis. It needs no analysis to prove that the liquors of the present day are destructive of human life. Neither does it require analysis to prove the evil effects of sugar. The experience of those who use both of them demonstrate their character. Analysis would confirm experience, and determine some of the adulterations and chemicals used. It would not detect all of them, for some are too effectually neutralized to be discovered. Mr. Mariner, having performed the analysis in one case, takes the opposite view to "Ano." Whom shall we believe?

"Ano" further says, "I have never yet seen any bad effect from the use of sugar which I could attribute to any of the chemicals used in the manufacture." This is but negative testimony, and amounts to nothing. What if he never has made the discovery! Others may have done so, if he has not. Physicians may not have discovered everything pertaining to health, though they are a learned and studious class of men. They have, in the estimation of many, devoted altogether too large a proportion of their attention to efforts to discover antidotes and remedies for the correction of evils, and too little to the causes of those evils. They have pursued a course too much akin to the body politic, which seeks mainly to restrict crime by punishment, instead of instituting measures to prevent it. Crime should be repressed by the execution of stern and unrelenting penalties; and so should disease be met by the physician's skill in the use of drugs; nevertheless, in both cases, prevention is better than cure.

Can it be possible that Ano, with his knowledge of the process of manufacture, has never been led to suspect and detect any evil results from the use of American sirups and sugars!

As an evidence of the want of attention to the causes and aggravations of disease take the following in illustration:

Green tea both develops asthma and aggravates it severely after being produced by other causes. But when are that class of patients ever cautioned against its use?

A large proportion of the cases of paralysis are caused by the irritation of the nerves of the stomach. But how few physicians seem to be aware of that fact! They dose and dose their patients, till finally they are often given up as incurable; whereas, in most cases they might be easily restored, if the cause of the disease was pointed out. The case is hopeless only because the whole nervous system is kept in a deranged condition through the irritation of the nerves of the stomach, by indigestible and unwholesome things daily taken into it. Neuralgia is an irritation of the nerves, and what portion of the nervous system is so taxed and harassed as those of the stomach by the adulterations, poisons, and indigestibilities put into it!

Lead service-pipes to our dwellings produce a vast amount of dyspepsia; but how few the instances where patients are informed of that fact by the attending physician. They drug, and dose, and stimulate, and seek for this, that, and the other mineral water ad infinitum; while pure water, free from lead for household uses, would afford more relief than all the nostrums combined. Lead is also more prolific of neuralgia than any other cause; but how seldom is the patient enlightened on that point! The faculty seem to have a semi-consciousness that lead in the water is poisonous, but when have they thoroughly investigated the matter, ascertained the various diseases produced by it, and pointed them out to a suffering humanity? It is also very destructive to infantile life in cities, where the effort is made to bring them up by hand. Quite a large proportion of them in the Foundlings' Home and orphan asylums die, and lead contributes to that end quite as much, or more, than anything else; and yet whose lips are unsealed to enlighten those who have charge of them? The greatest temporal blessing any one could confer on these institutions would be to give them block-tin pipes for the conveyance of water from the street to the buildings. Galvanized water-pipes are equally destructive of health and life, but why is no warning given by those whose place it is to enlighten the public mind?

A lady suffering with a complication of diseases was under the care of a physician for two years, finding a little, and but a little, *temporary* relief from his prescriptions. At length the cause of her sufferings were pointed out to her by another person over two years ago. Since then she has not spent a dollar on physicians. Another lady was rapidly failing. Her physician thought that she had gone into a decline, which would terminate in softening of the brain, and death. Accidentally meeting a friend, he pointed out to her the cause of her malady. She threw aside her medicine, immediately began to improve, in a short time pronounced herself well, and in a few months said she never felt better and stronger in her life. If these physicians had given more attention to the cause of disease they might have afforded their patients immediate relief. But they understood not the cause of their complaints, and therefore met with no success in restoring them to health.

There are some persons who are constitutional invalids. There are others who are ignorantly made such by improper habits. A large proportion of the latter class might be restored to health in a very short time if the cause of their maladies could be pointed out to them, and henceforth enjoy health and comfort, instead of languishing in weariness and pain.

If the faculty have been neglectful in detecting these other causes of disease, is it strange that they have overlooked the poisonous character of the sirups and sugars? Science is continually inventing new ways of cheapening the process of preparing alimentary substances by adulteration and chemicals; and it is the duty of every man who has the ability to follow up those who are engaged in this way, detect the frauds, and point them out to suffering consumers. The world is a race-horse in running to evil, but a snail in detecting and counteracting it.

Next week we will notice more important points in "Ano's" letter, and answer the inquiries of other correspondents.

I have ventured again to put my pen to paper, notwithstanding Prof. Hitchcock thinks "your readers can well dispense with the future articles of Mr. Rossiter on this subject." I trust an indulgent public will pardon me, if he does not. By the way, I thank him for the compliment he pays me in calling my articles "Sensational." I certainly would not wish to spend my time in writing them unless they would produce some impression on the minds of the readers.

L. ROSSITER.

CONFIRMATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—I wish you would ask Prof. Hitchcock to examine some samples of cheap refined sugar before pronouncing Mr. Rossiter's articles sensational. We have warm cakes for breakfast every day in the year, and sweeten them with sirup made by boiling granulated sugar in water, consuming in that way a pound a week to each person, besides what we use for coffee, berries, etc. Myself, wife, and children have suffered from derangement of the digestive organs a good share of the spring and summer, using the same diet we have always used, and our physician as well as ourselves have been at a loss to account for it. Two weeks ago, at the breakfast-table, wife complained she could not get the coffee sweet enough, and as I had Mr. Rossiter's article before me, I went out after breakfast and found some granulated sugar that *was* sweet. We compared and tested it with that on table, and know that two spoonfuls of the last lot will sweeten more than three of the other. Since then we have used the sweet sugar entirely, and all are enjoying better health without using any medicine or any other change of diet.

Yours, etc., PATERFAMILIAS.

A WORD OF APPROVAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—You can rest assured that if you could have heard the remarks of decided approval made by the thousands of interested readers of your Saturday TRIBUNE, especially ladies, on noticing the very appropriate heading you gave to the letter signed R. Hitchcock, Professor of Chemistry,—"Cheeky,"—wherein he advised Mr. Rossiter "that the readers of THE TRIBUNE could very well dispense with his articles on the subject of sugar," you would have concluded you had made quite a "hit." Having been a very interested reader of Mr. Rossiter's and "Ano's" articles upon that subject, and having heard many others speak so approvingly of them, I was very much astonished that any man claiming to be a Professor should make such an exhibition of self-conceit and narrow-mindedness as the said Professor did through his note as published in your paper. Please allow the writer, for one, to extend many thanks to Mr. Rossiter and "Ano" for the pleasure and profit derived from their interesting letters, and hope that they will favor many grateful readers with more of the same kind.

Yours truly, A LADY READER.

POISON ON THE BRAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—I think Mr. Rossiter must have poison sugar on the brain. There are few families who use more sugar than ours, and very few who have so little sickness. If what he says is true, we should all be in our graves. There are some people who cannot use sugar at all. We had one in our family for a few months who could use no sweet, nor salt, nor sour, of any kind. But by the use of the Horsford bread she had improved so much that she could use a very little sweet and salt. Everything we use is adulterated. What shall we do? In the haste to make money, honest people are scarce.

L. P.

PROOF WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—If the correspondents who have favored you with so many communications in regard to the adulteration of sugars would only have submitted the kinds of which they complain to a chemical analysis, and then published the results in your columns, it would have been much more satisfactory to the public than bare speculative statements, without any proof of their being adulterated.

S. C.

THE LADY GODIVA.

Athenæum.

The legend of Godiva has furnished a favorite theme for the poets. Here is a clever piece of word-picturing from John Moultrie, an English poet of local fame:

The lady rose from prayer with cheek o'erflushed,
And eyes all radiant with celestial fire;
The anguish'd beatings of her heart were hush'd,
So calmly heavenward did her thoughts aspire.
A moment's pause—and then she deeply blush'd,
As trembling she unclasped her rich attire,
And, shrinking from the sunlight, shone confest
The ripe and dazzling beauties of her breast.

And when her white and radiant limbs lay bare,
The fillet from her brow the dame unbound,
And let the traces of her raven hair
Flow down in wavy lightness to the ground,
Till half they veiled her limbs and bosom fair,
In dark and shadowy beauty floating round,
As clouds in the still firmament of June
Shade the pale splendors of the midnight moon.

Tennyson, more briefly, and with a more epic art, thus presents the scene:

Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt,
The grim Earl's gift; but ever at a breath
She linger'd, looking like a summer-moon
Half-dipt in cloud; anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee;
Unclad herself in haste.

Keats, with a light, free pencil, and without studied effort, thus:

Anon his heart revives: her vespers done,
Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees;
Unclasps her warmed jewels one by one;
Loosens her fragrant bodice; by degrees
Her rich attire creeps rustling to her knees,
Half-hidden like a mermaid in sea-weed.

Owen Meredith has this in his story of "Gyges and Candaules:"

But soon she all that twisted gold outshook,
Till over either shining shoulder stream'd
The sudden splendor, and began to unhook
From those white slopes the buckled gems that beam'd.

And Marlowe, briefest, most picturesque, and effective of all, says:

Mermaid-like, unto the floor she slid;
One half appeared—the other half was hid.

AN OREGON FOREST-FIRE.

The flames leapt like some winged steed
That rides on fire in his flight—
They leapt from tossing top and height
Of rosin pine to fragrant fir—
They seemed to loose themselves, to whirl
Like sportive birds, and in their speed
Leap on in long advance, and dart
Red lances through the forest's heart.
The birds rose far, a feathered cloud,
And blew toward the cone of snow;
The fierce flame saw them, and he came,
Came leaping like some great third wave
Across the tossing tops of fire.
The flame leapt high, then high, then higher—
He sounded like some hollow cave,
He leapt like some mad steed, he neighed,
He laughed to see them fly, and lo!
His nostrils fanned the stars to flame.
He then drew back, then neighed aloud,
Then blew a breath that made a cloud,
Then breathed, then saw the birds once more,
Then leapt more furious than before,
And when he now careering came
With crash and crackle from the ground,
Like upward comet in a bound,
The cloud of feathers was aflame.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

THE FRIENDS OF OLD.

Ye friends of old, ye olden friends,
Where are ye all to-day?
Come back again this evening-hour,
And tell me where ye stray.

I'm tired to-night! alone I dream,
And, sitting in the twilight-shade,
Let Memory bring ye back once more,
Ere thoughts in sleep are laid.

I'd have ye come in many a throng,
And whisper to me, one by one,
Of days agone, of scenes once viewed,
Of things together we have done.

I see ye all; but, scattered far,
Some 'cross the seas now roam,
While many in the churchyard sleep,
And others, blessed at home,

Are musing, as I am to-night,
O'er days of "Auld Lang Syne,"
And dreaming of past happy hours,
Of youth's bright summer-time.

CHICAGO, August, 1876. J. P. W.

PURE SUGARS.

PURE SUGARS.

The Baltimore Steam Sugar Refinery

Has supplied the country with Standard Pure Sugars for the past forty-five years. The goods are now put up in barrels and half barrels containing one hundred pounds. If your Grocer does not keep these pure and healthy goods order them direct from us.

WOODS, WEEKS & CO.,
Sugar Refiners,
2 Wabash-av., Chicago.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement: I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.